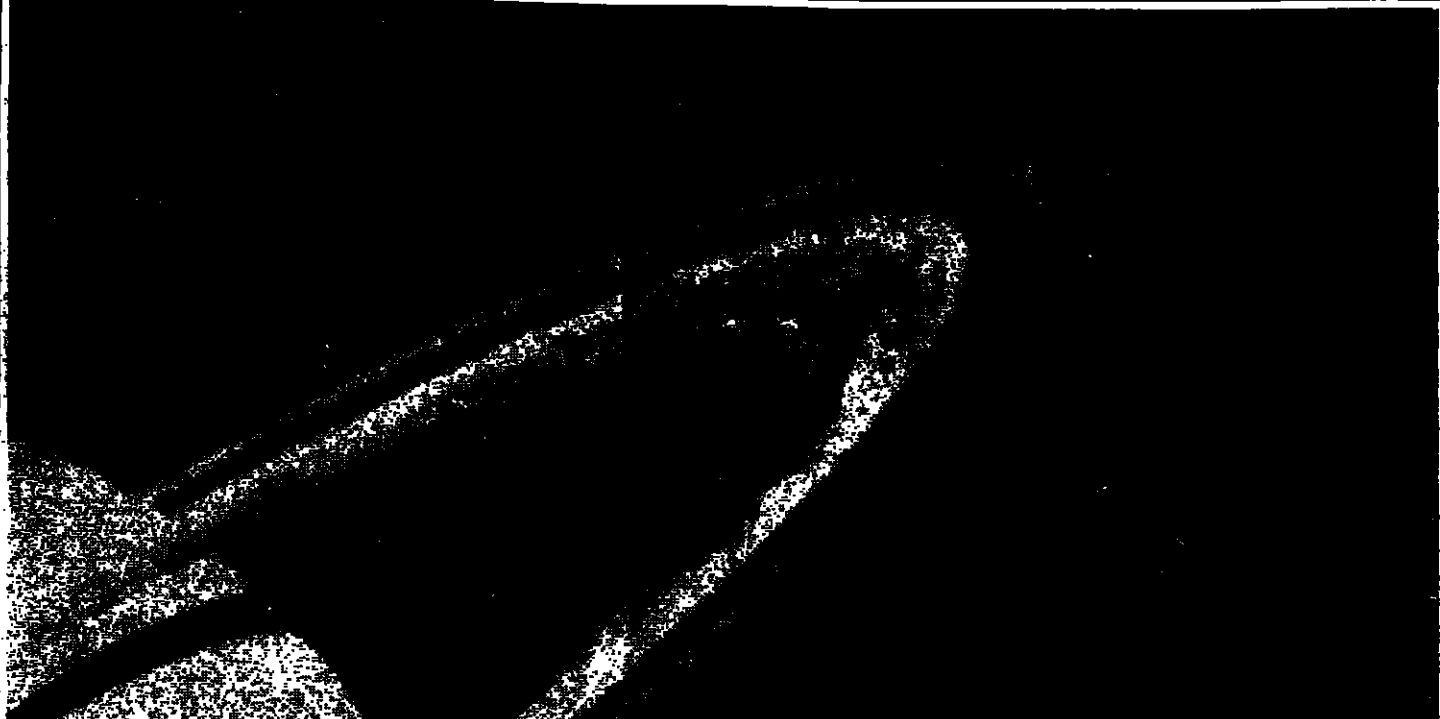


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A NEW LOOK: New features in the rings of Saturn that have never been seen before appear in this photo taken by Voyager 1 earlier this month. The photo, taken from a distance of 32 million miles, has been computer-enhanced to bring out the faint details in the rings. Visible here is a dark, fingerlike area that rotates around the planet once every 9 1/2 hours, while particles at the outer edge take more than an hour longer to go the distance.

But no deal certain

Rumors fly on hostage release

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — No plan for releasing the American hostages in Iran has been presented to the United States, although Iranian leaders are considering releasing some of the 52 hostages, U.S. officials say. President Jimmy Carter, meanwhile, again cautioned against over-optimism.

U.S. officials who declined to be identified said Friday that release of some, but not all, of the hostages "would give us a real problem," since American officials have maintained all along that all the hostages must be released at the same time.

Afghan raps Soviet, Kabul collaboration

BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (AP) — Afghanistan's chief delegate to the UNESCO general conference here, in an electrifying response to a "consensus" resolution about liberties and responsibilities of the press, on Saturday publicly denounced the Babrak Karmal government and the Soviet "occupation" of his country.

Akhtar Muhammad Aktiawal, father of seven children and head of his country's national commission to UNESCO drew spontaneous applause from many of the conference delegates and afterwards said he would return to Kabul to face the consequences of his defiant declaration.

"In the general conference we are talking about the free flow of information. There was nothing in this resolution about the free flow of information," Aktiawal told reporters afterwards. "I saw in that resolution there is nothing to fight for our freedoms. It should have had something."

Aktiawal said he made the decision alone, in the conference hall itself, as the long-negotiated resolution was being approved by acclamation and without a vote.

After Britain said it would have voted "No" but didn't want to break the "consensus" of the 153 UNESCO member nations, and after Cuba and Yugoslavia lauded the resolution as of "exceptional importance" and the "beginning of a new era" for UNESCO, Aktiawal was granted permission to speak.

Several hundred delegates and the dozen or so journalists present expected the head of the Afghanistan delegation to express the Karmal government's warm endorsement of the resolution, which sets forth controversial "considerations" for what should be the basis for global communications and international news distribution.

Khaled meets pilgrim groups

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 (SPA) — King Khaled received at his office here Saturday a number of pilgrim delegations including those of Djibouti, Gambia and Bangladesh. Prince Saud, the foreign minister, was present during these audiences.

King Khaled also received the Interior Minister of Tunis who handed him a message from President Habib Bourghiba. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and head of the National Guard, Prince Saud, and the Tunisian ambassador Kassem Abu Sineh.

The King also sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kenneth Kaunda, on the occasion of Zambia's independence anniversary celebrations.

Meanwhile, International organizations sent cables of support for the Kingdom and condemned the policies of Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi. In addition, Libyan pilgrims reiterated their support for the Kingdom's stand toward the deviation of Qaddafi from the Islamic community. Qaddafi has ordered the arrest of all ulama and Imams opposing his pronouncements. See story page 2.

Iran mounts air attacks
Iraqis moving on Abadan

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — Iraq said its forces chased the fleeing defenders of Iran's major port city of Khorramshahr down the highway to the oil refining city of Abadan Saturday as air battles flared overhead.

A communique from the Iraqi command said Iran sent waves of rocket-firing helicopter gunships to blunt the Iraqi advance, prompting Soviet-made Iraqi jets to scramble up and "shoot down three enemy helicopters."

Iran denied the fall of Khorramshahr. Communique from Tehran reported fierce house-to-house fighting raged for an eight straight day in the streets of Khorramshahr as the war on the northern rim of the Gulf neared the end of its fifth week.

But a flurry of war progress reports put out by Iran at midday Saturday made no mention of Khorramshahr's fate. Instead, they concentrated on air and artillery attacks to break a narrowing "enemy siege" of Abadan, whose giant refinery sustained new "air and artillery hits."

Iran's President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr toured the frontline in the southwestern oil province of Khuzestan and Tehran radio quoted him as telling troops and pilots: "I hope that in the second round of the fighting you will start with more success."

Iran claimed several successful surprise raids by air-borne commandos and bit-and-run tribal warriors in which 232 Iraqi troops were killed in the last 24 hours in other sectors of the 300-mile warfront.

Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti was back in his base in Jeddah from two weeks of talks in Baghdad and Tehran on the prospects of forming a mediation mission of six Islamic heads of state.

Chatti said Iraq has agreed to the proposal but Iran has not yet come up with an official answer, although top government and religious leaders in Tehran still refuse the concept of negotiations before a total Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory.

Iran also has failed to answer a proposal by non-aligned nations that a foreign ministers "goodwill and fact-finding" mission from the movement be formed to visit Baghdad and Tehran, according to Beirut newspapers.

Iraq followed its claim of capturing the whole of Khorramshahr Friday with an announcement that it will permit an estimated 60 foreign ships to leave the embattled Shatt Al-Arab waterway provided they fly a Red Cross flag.

A government statement in Baghdad said the Iraqi position was communicated to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who on Oct. 13 proposed a temporary cease-fire limited to the Shatt Al Arab to allow the trapped vessels to leave. Iran agreed at the time to the localized standstill. But whether it would still go along with the proposal now that Iraq is claiming the capture of Khorramshahr, remains to be seen.

Twenty-six of the 71 vessels trapped inside the Shatt Al Arab have been damaged by shells and one ship has sunk, it was reported in Tokyo Saturday. Damage to the vessels is estimated at \$150 million the economic newspaper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* reported.

Another communique from the Iranian command broadcast by Tehran radio said helicopter-borne paratroopers raided enemy lines near the southwestern army garrison town of Dezful overnight, killing 50 Iraqis.

Dezful, which controls the major railway, highway and pipeline networks that connect Iran's oil-rich southwestern provinces with Tehran, is 150 miles north of Abadan.

The broadcast also quoted a report from



Hormuz tanker traffic flow disputed

MANAMA, Bahrain Oct. 25 (Agencies) — The oil tanker route through the strategic Hormuz Strait has been avoided by world shipping since Oct. 15, when Iran threatened to mine the Gulf waters, shipping sources here reported.

"No one has declared the straits closed, but no pilots are willing to sail through the threatened waterway," one shipping agent said.

But Lloyds of London has reported traffic apparently is normal in the strait despite rumors that supertankers have not been able to get through the Gulf's narrow exit.

Reliable oil industry sources in New York also said shipping appears to be normal through the 30-mile-wide (48-km) waterway, of the non-Communist world's oil supply passes.

Meanwhile Iran has assured the United Nations that it will ensure that the straits will stay open to shipping, it was announced in New York at the U.N. Thursday.

Iran's Charge d'Affaires at the U.N., Jamal Shehmirani, gave U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim the message from the Iranian foreign ministry.

Earlier this month, Iranians declared half the Gulf a war zone and advised foreign ships to stay away. Later on, the commander of the Iranian navy threatened to mine the waterway if the Arab states of the Gulf helped Iraq in the war.

Shipping agents said oil tankers and freighters continued to load and unload at ports in Oman and the United Arab Emirates, south of the Straits. The straits are half-controlled by Iran and half by the Arabs, but the Arab side is too shallow for loaded vessels, these agents said.

Tehran allows Japan workers to go home

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP) — Iran has allowed the evacuation to Japan of all 750 Japanese engineers working at a joint Japan-Iran petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini on the Gulf, Japanese correspondents reported from Tehran Saturday.

The correspondents of major Japanese newspapers reported that the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. In Tehran announced that it had obtained Iranian consent to let all the Japanese workers return home temporarily, via Turkey.

The first batch of about 30 Japanese workers left the Iranian capital on Friday for Turkey by bus, the reports said. They said the evacuation will be made in groups over a period of about 10 days. The evacuees will proceed to Ankara to take flights to Tokyo.

The Japan-Iran joint complex at Bandar Khomeini has been hit by Iraqi air raids at least four, times since the war began.

Six found alive 2 weeks after quake

ALGIERS, Oct. 25 (R) — Rescuers still searching the quake-stricken western Algerian town of Al Asnam have found six survivors who had stayed alive under the rubble for two weeks with the help of lemonade, informed sources said Friday night.

The six were having a drink at a local cafe when the devastating earthquake hit Al Asnam. More than 2,500 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the town so far.

The latest survivors to be accounted for were discovered on Wednesday after they had managed to live on the cafe's stock of

Italy's new premier urges 'tight belt'

By Louis B. Fleming
ROME, Oct. 25 (LAT) — A tough program of economic and social discipline was presented to the Italian parliament late this week as Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani introduced the goals of his new government, the nation's 40th since World War II.

More than half of his speech outlining the program was devoted to plans to control inflation, now running at about 20 per cent, without depending recession. The prime minister also emphasized the deep social problems of the nation.

"The defense of public order, the fight against terrorism and the improvement of the administration of the system of justice are decisive points of our undertaking," he said.

The speech was generally a repetition of the programs of the two preceding governments, but it attracted unusual attention because of indications of a new mood in the nation that has been interpreted as making political stability more likely. Several new factors are seen as critical at this time:

— The Communists, Italy's No. 2 party, are in a state of crisis. They are farther from power now than they have been since they quit the parliamentary majority almost two years ago.

— There has been an extraordinary backlash against the political and union militants who forced the closure of the Fiat automotive factories for more than five weeks. Top union leaders seem to be seizing on the reaction to try to impose the discipline that they had

agreed to two years ago, but never implemented.

The key political event appears to have been a march of workers through the industrial city of Turin on Oct. 15. Originally a protest by 3,000 middle management foremen from Fiat, the march was joined by more than 30,000 workers in an unprecedented challenge to the militants who had forced the shutdown on Sept. 11 to protest a massive layoff.

The government of outgoing Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga negotiated an agreement that put the workers back on the job last weekend, an agreement accompanied by union leaders' admissions that they had made a grave error.

However, there are other labor troubles ahead, with parliamentary workers calling a strike for Monday and transportation workers threatening walkouts soon as well.

Forlani's government made clear that it is committed to the same economic discipline that brought down the Cossiga government on Sept. 27. But Forlani has taken elaborate precautions to avoid a repetition of Cossiga's defeat in September when left-wingers defeated during a secret ballot on the economic reforms. He has brought into cabinet positions a number of leftwingers of his own Christian Democratic Party, a move that cost him two of the most respected members of the outgoing government, Filippo Maria Pandolfi at the treasury and Sen. Giovanni Marcora at agriculture.

But political commentators have generally praised the new government. The political complexion officially is center-left, for the four parties of the coalition include the Christian Democrats with 262 seats, the Socialists with 62, the Social Democrats with 20 and the Republicans with 15, a total of 359 or 57 per cent of the 630-seat assembly.

Some observers see the government as more center or center-right than center-left, however, because the Socialists playing a leadership role are all drawn from the moderate majority of the Socialist Party loyal to Benedetto Craxi, the party secretary.

It was Craxi who, six months ago, brought the Socialists back into government after six years on the sidelines and since then he has consolidated his control of the party.

This active role of the Socialists has added to the discomfort of the Communists. Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, had stirred national controversy Sept. 26 when he told the striking Fiat workers that the Communists would support them should they occupy the factories.

Part of the political price paid by the Christian Democrats has been agreement for the first time to split the cabinet posts evenly, taking 13 seats for themselves and giving the three supporting parties a total of 13. But the Christian Democrats have gained leadership of a government that is the strongest in recent years and can operate independently of the Communists.



Prime Minister Forlani

'Double agent' indicted
Spies eyeing U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AFP) — The arrest and indictment of a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) man as a Soviet double agent has highlighted the massive increase in spying in the United States.

David Barnett, run was discovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) apparently trying to infiltrate congressional committees on behalf of the Soviet Union. He was indicted in Baltimore, Md., on Friday.

The agent, who joined the CIA when he was 25, was unsuccessful in his bid to penetrate the private meetings of the committees, where secret documents are often discussed, but he did have time to tell his Soviet spymasters about the secret U.S. operation codenamed "Ha-Brink" to obtain Soviet manuals and other military secrets.

This latest spy scandal comes at a time when both the CIA and the FBI are becoming increasingly concerned about clandestine activities of foreign agents in the United States.

Since 1966 the number of Warsaw pact diplomats in Washington has tripled and U.S. officials believe 40 per cent of them are full time spies.

The FBI believes it has identified 500 agents working for the Soviet intelligence service KGB in Soviet missions in Washington, New York and San Francisco. That is twice the number if two years ago.

Arkady Chechenko, a former Soviet diplomat who asked for political asylum in 1978, said half the 300-strong Soviet delegation to the United Nations were KGB men. Two of them, Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev were arrested that year in a New York suburb as they went to pick up from a dead letter box.

Soviet agents appear to be more and more interested in U.S. military technology. Their

biggest prize was the manual for the ultra-secret spy KH-11 satellite, which was given to them two years ago by CIA agent William Kamiles.

But the U.S. Congress is proving a main attraction for Soviet agents as the arrest of Barnett showed. They appear to find it an inexhaustible source of information. Security services have noticed that Soviet diplomat and journalists, known for their clandestine activities, are among the most assiduous visitors to Capitol Hill.

Man bawls world mark
LONDON, Oct. 25 — John Smith here achieved a lifelong ambition by setting a new world record. He cried continuously for 46 hours without good reason.

Al-Harakan, Abdul Wahab receive cables of support

Qaddafi condemnation grows

MECCA, Oct. 25 (SPA) — Condemnation of Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi's allegations continued Friday from international organizations, societies and individuals.

Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan and Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie received more cables condemning Qaddafi from Libyan pilgrims. The Libyan pilgrims reiterated their support for the Kingdom's stand towards the deviation and exit of Qaddafi from the Islamic community.

The pilgrims said the Libyan president has hurt feelings of Muslims with his destructive opinion on the pilgrimage, holy places, the Sunna and the Hijra calendar. He also had malicious ideas about the Prophet Muhammad, they said.

The Libyans said these deviations only represent Qaddafi. The Libyan people are aware of the controversy to which they have been led by Qaddafi, and are struggling to return to the Arab and Islamic rank, the pilgrims said.

Meanwhile, Col. Qaddafi ordered the arrest of all ulama and Imams who objected to his acts. The Libyan religious leaders were distributed in several camps. The ulama presented a message to Qaddafi calling him to repent and declare his dissension with what he had said about Islam and Muslims.

But, Qaddafi rejecting the appeal, directed his rage at the ulama who said their word in his face. He ordered their arrest and prohibited any contacts between the ulama and the rest of the public.

Sheikh Harakan also received cables denouncing Qaddafi from Islamic organizations and institutions all over the world. The Mosques Council of Europe and the Higher Council of Mosques in America announced their support to King Khaled's message to Qaddafi and the statement of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League. Europe's mosques council decided to discuss the subject during the Friday prayer speech to give a clear picture to the Islamic public opinion in Europe.

Sheikh Harakan received cables from the Islamic Organizations and Societies Council of Jordan and the African Islamic Council strongly condemning Qaddafi's allegations. Mustapha Sisse, chairman of African Islamic

council, said Friday in a cable that Islamic organizations' coordination in fighting Communism, Zionism and their agents has become a duty to defend Islam and Islamic holy places.

In related developments, Muslim advocates from all over the world strongly condemned Qaddafi's speech of last Friday. The advocates issued a statement concluding a meeting at the Muslim World League General Secretariat headquarters in Mecca, in which they said observers of Qaddafi's acts related to Islam would discover a well-planned scheme aimed at destructing Islam.

The statement listed some of Qaddafi's acts and comments. Qaddafi rejected the Sunna, which is the second judiciary source, accusing its tellers. Then, he proceeded to casting doubts on the contents of the holy Koran. He claimed prophecy in an interview with an Italian newspaper, when asked, 'Prophet of the desert have you herded goats,' he replied 'Yes, every prophet had herded goats and so did I. He ridiculed Muslims performing the pilgrimage by describing them as 'guileless and foolish'. He supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, an Islamic country, and thus being loyal to the enemies of God.

"These are but few models of Qaddafi's religious and ideological deviations," the statement said. After debating the issue, the Muslim advocates decided to consider Muammar Qaddafi a deviator from the principles of Islam and the collection of the Islamic community.

The recommendations of the meeting included boycotting Qaddafi and isolating him from all Islamic activities, calling on Islamic cultural, intellectual and scientific organizations and institutions to work on countering Qaddafi's deviate ideology and preventing it from leaking into the minds of Muslims, inviting Muslim ulama and intellectuals to adopt a firm stand against Qaddafi's deviation by issuing religious rulings, statements, publications and studies, educating Muslim advocates and the Islamic public opinion against the misleading statements of Qaddafi which he attributes to Islam while they are far from Islam.

Meanwhile, the Higher World Mosques Council strongly condemned Qaddafi's attack on Islam and Islamic holy places. In a statement issued by the Secretariat General Friday, the council called on Imams of mosques throughout the world to explain the facts about 'this man attributed to Islam' who has broken-out of the Islamic community and attacked and degraded Islamic values and principles.

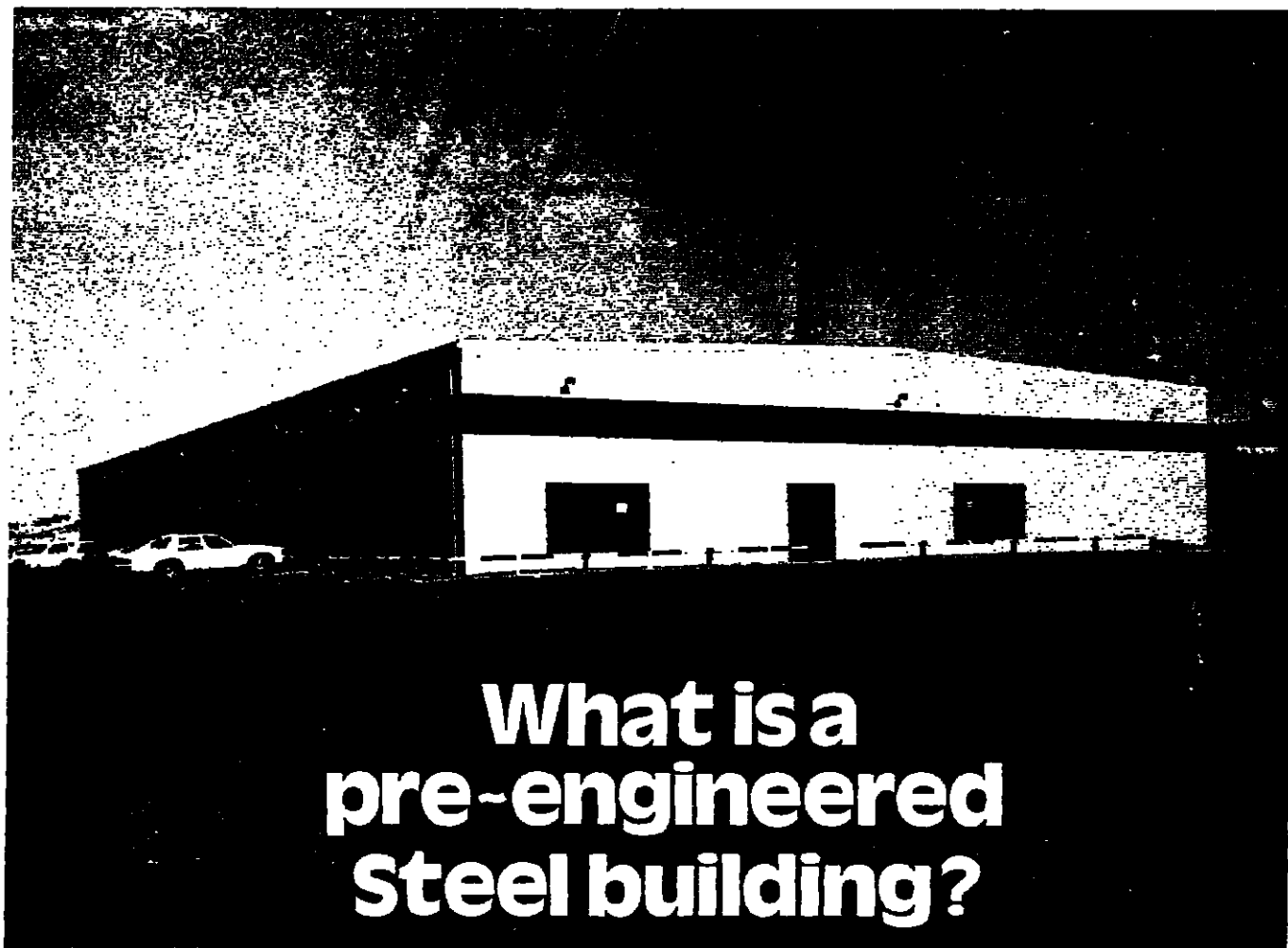
The statement urged Imams and advocated to warn people against falling into the trap of this 'satan'. It also called on Imams and advocates working for Qaddafi inside and outside Libya to repent him, his heretic ideologies and his deviation from the Islamic community.



HONORED: Minister of Information Dr. Abdul Yamani and Deputy Minister of Information Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja held a gathering for foreign newsmen who covered the pilgrimage. The newsmen broadcast news on the pilgrimage to all Islamic countries.

prayer times

Sunday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	5:07	5:11	4:37
Ishraq	6:26	6:27	5:58
Dhuhr	12:12	12:12	11:39
Asr	3:29	3:28	2:55
Maghreb	5:52	5:49	5:17
Isha	7:22	7:19	6:47



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Soliman A. Solaim

Solaim praises trade directory

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 — A new trade directory produced by Tihama, and which will be available at the company's distribution centers within a few days, will help expand the scope of trade between the Kingdom and the outside world, according to Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim.

In his preface, Dr. Solaim says that by expanding trade exchange, the directory will be a valuable asset for fulfilling the requirements of the Kingdom's economic schemes. "It is exhaustive enough to tally Saudi Arabia's economic position on the world market as the largest petroleum exporting country."

The new directory is made up of one volume containing 1,000 pages in two parts in Arabic and English, and comprising three chapters each. The first chapter deals with the general features and strategies of the Kingdom's economic policies, accomplishments under the first and second development plans and salient aspects of the third plan.

The second chapter is about the laws and rules regulating economic activities in Saudi Arabia. The third chapter is a repertoire of more than 6,500 firms and businessmen according to their respective cities' alphabetical order. It gives information about the city in addition to the phone number, post office box number and type of activities.

BRIEFS

Mosques approved

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 (SPA) — Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie Saturday approved the construction of 22 mosques at a total cost of SR27 million under the ministry's current year budget. The projects include four mosques in Qasim which will cost SR5 million, four in Kharj (SR4 million), five in Hall (SR4 million), four in Riyadh (SR8 million), and five in Wadi Al-Dawasser, Ifaj and the Northern Frontiers Regions (SR6 million).

Al-Hasa projects

HASA, Oct. 25 (SPA) — Bids will be opened for the SR107 million improvement and beautification project of Hasa area soon, Mayor Hamad Al-Sughair said Saturday. The mayor also said that the necessary designs are being worked out for the second part of Hasa's sewage network whose execution will start soon after. Priorities will be given to areas with no drainage systems.

Sewing graduates honored

HASA, Oct. 25 (SPA) — Al-Halila, Social Services Society here will honor at the end of this month 12 graduates of a sewing and tailoring course. Certificates, prizes and other incentives will be awarded to the graduates. The secretary will organize other courses this year for girls and housewives on household skills, child care and first aid. The Dammam women society is offering this year training courses on type writing, tailoring, artistry and English language.

Prices announced

RIYADH, Oct. 25 (SPA) — The Ministry of Commerce announced new fixed prices for 'Nido' powder milk sales in Saudi Arabia Saturday. According to the new tariff, a 1,800 gr. box will cost SR19.25 in Jeddah and Dammam, SR19.50 in Riyadh. A 900 gr. box: SR11.50 in Jeddah and Dammam, SR11.25 in Riyadh; a 400 gr. box SR5.50 in Jeddah and Dammam, SR5.75 in Riyadh. The price modification took into consideration the series of reductions by the EEC since the end of last year on the subsidy aimed at promoting EEC fresh milk and dairy product exports.

During Scottish Council visit

Firm to sell Kingdom sand

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 (LPS) — One company from the Scottish Council trade mission scheduled to visit the Kingdom in November plans to try and sell sand.

The third developmental and industrial mission from the Scottish Council will include representatives of 12 companies planning to visit Jeddah, Dammam and Riyadh. Also members will make individual visits to other centers.

In addition to sand, the range of products and services on offer is wide and includes both industrial and consumer items. There are specialized chemicals for the oil industry, electrical switchgear, wire rope and weather-proofed textiles. In addition, there are products for use in overhead transmission lines, welding equipment, pumps, tentage and other made-up textile products. At the lighter industrial end, there are special copy papers, stationery and flexible packaging and a range of maps and atlases and books on leisure activities.

The consumer field is represented by all-wood carpeting and clothing for children and adults.

However, the most unusual inclusion in the group is the company that sells sand. It is not any old sand, but highly specialized material for use in various water treatment processes including drinking water plants, sewerage schemes, water injection systems for enhanced oil recovery, swimming pool cleaning systems and oil separation techniques.

This is a first visit to Saudi Arabia for the company, as it is for five others in the group. Of the 12 participants, seven are seeking representatives and two have expressed interest in setting up joint ventures.

The Scottish Council is a privately-financed independent body, which works to promote the industrial and social development of Scotland. Its membership is wide.

In Canada

Nawaf studies Islamic center

By Nabil Hachem

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 25 — Prince Nawaf ibn Abdul Aziz and Abdullah Nassif, president of King Abdul Aziz University, visited the Estrie region in Canada to study the possibility of creating an Islamic center.

According to Nassif, the center is to become the headquarters of the "Institute of Islamic Nations," a financial and cultural organization grouping several Islamic countries.

Comment

By Muhammad Al-Wazzan
Al Bilad

For the past 11 years, Muammar Qaddafi has been casting slanders at the Arabs and Muslims using every lie and fabrication at his command. He has been one of the causes of major woes of the Arab world due to his alien thoughts and ideologies. He is not only a heretic, but has transgressed to call himself the Messenger of the Sahara.

Qaddafi pushed his country into poverty, hunger and disease at a time when Libya made a huge revenue from its oil wealth. But all this revenue seems to have gone with the wind as a result of the interests of this crazy man who is thriving on his sick ideologies only to harm the Muslims and spread lies around them. He is keen to see his name in the limelight, no matter what the cost.

Since 1969, Libyan people are living in hunger and poverty owing to the terror and ideologies of Qaddafi and his followers. This "Messenger of the Sahara," who changes facts into lies and acts as if he is trying to revive Paganism, is spreading atheism and corruption in the world. He calls for the propagation of immorality and sedition and asks Muslims to deviate from the divine laws.

I wonder what the fate of enduring Libya would be under the force of this man who has transformed his country into a swamp for Communism and atheism. He ought to know that his end is imminent, as the will and determination of the people of Libya would soon eliminate his myths and delusions which he has publicized through pamphlets and hired press interviews, for which he pays millions of pounds at the expense of his hungry and suffering people.

"This spurious 'messenger' promises his people heaven in the Kremlin, as he believes in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. In fact, he has blasted all religious and sublime values to give vent to his own craziness and heretical ideas.

embracing manufacturing and service companies, banks trade unions, local government and private individuals.

The mission will be led and managed by George R. McGregor, manager, marketing services with the Council.

Other companies include Uni-Shel, which is a fast and easy-to-erect shelter system with many industrial applications. It can be used to provide a permanent or temporary store, a workshop or a covered working area. In addition, Croxley Transcript is a carbonless copy paper, which produces clear and lasting copies from pressure alone — the pressure of a ballpoint pen, pencil, typewriter key, embossed plate or computer printer. According to the makers, advantages of the paper are that there are no carbons to insert or remove, no carbons to fall out, no carbons to give away confidential information and no dirty hands or clothes.

Vocational training sessions planned

QATIF, Oct. 25 (SPA) — Qatif Vocational Training Center will organize training sessions on carpentry and electricity, it was reported Friday. The two sessions, to enrol 40 students, will last 18 months starting Nov. 9.

Trainees will be granted SR620 monthly incentive, SR260 monthly for clothes and free food, and transportation from and to the center. Upon graduation, trainees obtain certificates that enable them work in the private sector, government departments or open their own workshops with an SR100,000 loan from the Saudi Credit Bank. Distinguished students will have the opportunity of continuing education abroad.

Olayan joint venture formed with Japanese

TOKYO, Oct. 25 — The establishment of Mitsubishi Olayan Machinery Industries, Saudi Arabia Ltd., was formally approved during a meeting of the board of directors of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., sources announced Saturday.

The decision was made during a meeting of the board on October 11, the source added. The new joint venture, with its head office in Al-Khobar will conduct its primary business at its equipment maintenance shop in the Al-Jubail Industrial Complex. Capitalized at SR4 million, Mitsubishi Olayan Machinery Industries is owned 50 per cent by Mitsubishi Corporation. The principal officers of the new company are Z. W. Khouri, Chairman of the Board, and Takaya Ida, president.

The new firm plans to provide a variety of services in addition to maintenance of equipment including the construction of petro-chemical, chemical, desalination and water treatment plants, oil refineries, environmental equipment, oil and water storage tanks, pipelines, etc. Mitsubishi Olayan Machinery Industries also will supply maintenance services to industrial, steel and other machinery plants.

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Egypt raps Israeli bid to annex the Golan

CAIRO, Oct. 25 (AP) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has denounced a move in the Israeli parliament to annex the Golan Heights as a "violation of international laws and the Camp David agreements."

Ali's remarks were made to Cairo television upon arrival Friday from Washington where he held talks last week with American and Israeli delegates to the Palestinian autonomy talks to prepare for a tripartite Camp David-style summit.

President Anwar Sadat suggested the summit with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to annulate the autonomy talks he suspended in August following the passage of a bill in parliament formerly annexing East Jerusalem.

Sadat's decision was also taken in protest against Israel's insistence on expanding Jewish settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian territories and the Golan Heights were occupied during the 1967 Mideast war.

Last week's talks would be followed by a meeting on the technical level Nov. 17, probably in Egypt to follow up what was discussed in Washington, Ali was quoted as saying. He said the planned summit requires adequate preparation so that positive result could be reached.

Ali, who arrived here stopping over in Switzerland for a few days, said points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel on autonomy issues were not discussed at the Washington meeting.

Discussing such points may require holding



Kamal Hassan Ali

another ministerial level meeting. The outcome of the planned talks would be submitted to the summit that is expected to be held in Washington in January next year.

Ali also denounced the expulsion of two Palestinian West Bank mayors, Fahd Qawasmeh and Muhammad Milhem by Israeli authorities. The mayors were expelled in May following an Arab ambush in Hebron that killed six Israelis.

"The land is theirs (the mayors) and expelling any citizen from his own land is a violation of the Geneva Agreement, the Camp David accords and all international laws," Ali said before the scheduled arrival here Sunday of Israeli President Yitzhak Navon. A Navon's visit is a follow-up of the normalization process between Egypt and Israel.

Ali expressed belief that there would be no much difference in the United States if Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan became president "simply because there is a unanimous agreement in the United States that the Palestinian question should be solved and that peace should prevail in the Middle East."

He said the Middle East question would remain "among the first priorities even if Reagan won."

Spanish king visits Kuwait for oil talks

MADRID, Oct. 25 (AP) — Spanish King Juan Carlos and his wife Queen Sofia Saturday flew to Kuwait, the first leg of their 10-day state tour of that country, Japan and Indonesia. Traveling with them was Foreign Affairs minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca.

Reports here said in addition to strengthening friendly links with those nations, the trip would be used to try and promote tighter economic relations.

In his 24-hours stay in Kuwait the king, the reports said, would discuss with officials crude oil supplies to Spain.

Because of the Iraq-Iran war Spain's oil reserves, officials said, are good for 87 days only. Spain imports 95 per cent of its oil needs with Iraq and Iran counting altogether for 23 per cent of such supplies.

The royals are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Oct. 27 and leave for Jakarta on Oct. 31.

In Japan the king will meet with Emperor Hirohito, the Crown Prince and Premier Senko Suzuki. In these meetings the king too, Madrid sources said, will try to encourage



King Juan Carlos

Japanese investment in Spanish industrial projects, especially in automaking ones.

During his three-day visit to Indonesia the king will talk with President Suharto and tour a number of industrial projects in some of which Spain has a participation, including a plant for construction of a Spanish-designed transport plane and an oil refinery.

Denktash confers with Turkey junta

ANKARA, Oct. 25 (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash met Turkish military and civilian leaders Friday amid hopes that recently improved Greek-Turkish relations could speed progress toward a Cyprus solution.

Denktash had talks with Turkish Armed Forces Chief and Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren, Premier Bulend Ulsu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, his first contacts here since last month's military coup.

The Turkish Cypriot leader avoided direct comment on Greece's recent announcement that it will rejoin the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in his statement to reporters.

But diplomatic sources said there was optimism that the Greek move, a result of improved Greek-Turkish understanding, could have a positive effect on the intercommunal talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders.

The sources said discussions were taking place about the possible repatriation of Greek Cypriots to the Varosha area of Famagusta, which is in the northern part of Cyprus invaded by Turkish troops in 1974.

Varosha's mainly Greek-Cypriot inhabitants fled to the south leaving the beach resort like a ghost town. It has since been unoccupied and surrounded by barbed wire and Turkish troops.

The sources said one possibility being discussed was the repatriation of the area's former inhabitants with the United Nations administering the area.

Denktash said his side was demanding equal political partnership in Cyprus. The phrase appeared to be a new one, but Denk-



Rauf Denkash

tash declined to elaborate.

Death sentence

In another development, Turkey's military rulers confirmed the death sentence Friday on a left-wing extremist convicted of murder and he was expected to hang within days or even hours.

The five-man National Security Council said that Serdar Soyergil would be executed after the decision had been published in the government gazette, state radio reported. The gazette is published daily. Two other executions carried out under the military rulers — the first in Turkey since 1972 — took place within hours of the council's decision.

Soyergil was found guilty by a martial law court of killing another left-winger during a gunfight in the southern port of Adana.

Since the Sept. 12 coup and subsequent stricter military controls, political violence has dropped dramatically. Before the takeover an average of 16 people were dying every day, but deaths are now only rarely reported.

Lebanon complains to U.N. about Israeli aggression

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — Lebanon has complained to the Security Council about Israel's policy of preemptive strikes and asked the 15-nation body to decide measures to deal with the problem. Ghassan Tuani, Lebanon's chief delegate, Friday addressed the complaint "in the strongest possible terms" to the council president, Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union.

Tuani called personally on Troyanovsky to discuss the situation. In his letter, the Lebanese delegate said that if Israel's policy were permitted to continue "a new dimension might be added to the present Middle East crisis in a manner that may be of the utmost gravity to all concerned."

While the U.N. tried to end the Iran-Iraq war, Israel was further escalating its acts of aggression in a manner that endangered world peace and warranted the immediate attention of the council, Tuani said. He left it to the members to decide how to handle the situation.

Tuani charged that Israel, using "sophisticated" American aircraft "in a manner incompatible with conditions of purchase," had bombed Lebanese towns and villages and caused heavy casualties.

Israeli seacraft have shelled Tyre and other coastal areas, he went on, and "field artillery has relentlessly bombarded objectives in and beyond the area of operations" of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon.

"The Israeli army has been consolidating

its positions inside the Lebanese international border," he said, and on the night of Oct. 22 blew up houses and kidnapped civilians in the village of Aita-El-Jabal.

In Beirut, meanwhile, Prime Minister Salim Hoss said Friday that Israel had used U.S.-made aircraft in its latest attack on Lebanon and called on Washington to take practical measures to halt Israeli aggression.

The U.S. State Department Thursday expressed its serious concern over Israel's preemptive air strike south of Beirut on Wednesday and said it was investigating whether Israel violated restrictions on the use of U.S.-supplied arms.

Hoss said in a press statement that it was not the first time U.S.-made weapons have been used by Israel to attack Lebanon. He called on the United States to express its concern and opposition to Israel's policy of preemptive strikes in a practical way.

"Is the United States looking for a role of leadership in the world or is it submitting to the will of an aggressive state like Israel, which is adopting a course of blackmail in imposing its will on world powers?" Hoss demanded.

Under the 1952 defense supplies agreement with Washington, Israel promised to use U.S.-supplied arms only in legitimate self-defense. The Carter administration has told Israel on several occasions that it does not regard the policy of preemptive strikes as legitimate self-defense.

Libyan involvement alleged Chad ceasefire in jeopardy

ABIDJAN, Oct. 25 (R) — Allegations of direct Libyan military involvement in the 18-month-old civil war in Chad are threatening a ceasefire agreement between the two warring factions, African diplomatic sources said here Friday.

Rebel Defense Minister Hissene Habre made the allegations when he attended an aborted one-day peace conference on Chad in the Togolese capital of Lome last week, they said.

Habre, who has since returned to the beleaguered Chad capital of N'Djamena, was quoted as saying that his guerrillas in the city

had captured regular Libyan troops fighting alongside forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei.

The diplomats said similar allegations had been made before and never proven. But they added that it was the first time Habre had claimed to have captured Libyans and was willing to present them to the international press. They said that if the allegations were proved, they would seriously undermine efforts underway in Lome under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to work out conditions of a ceasefire agreement in N'Djamena.

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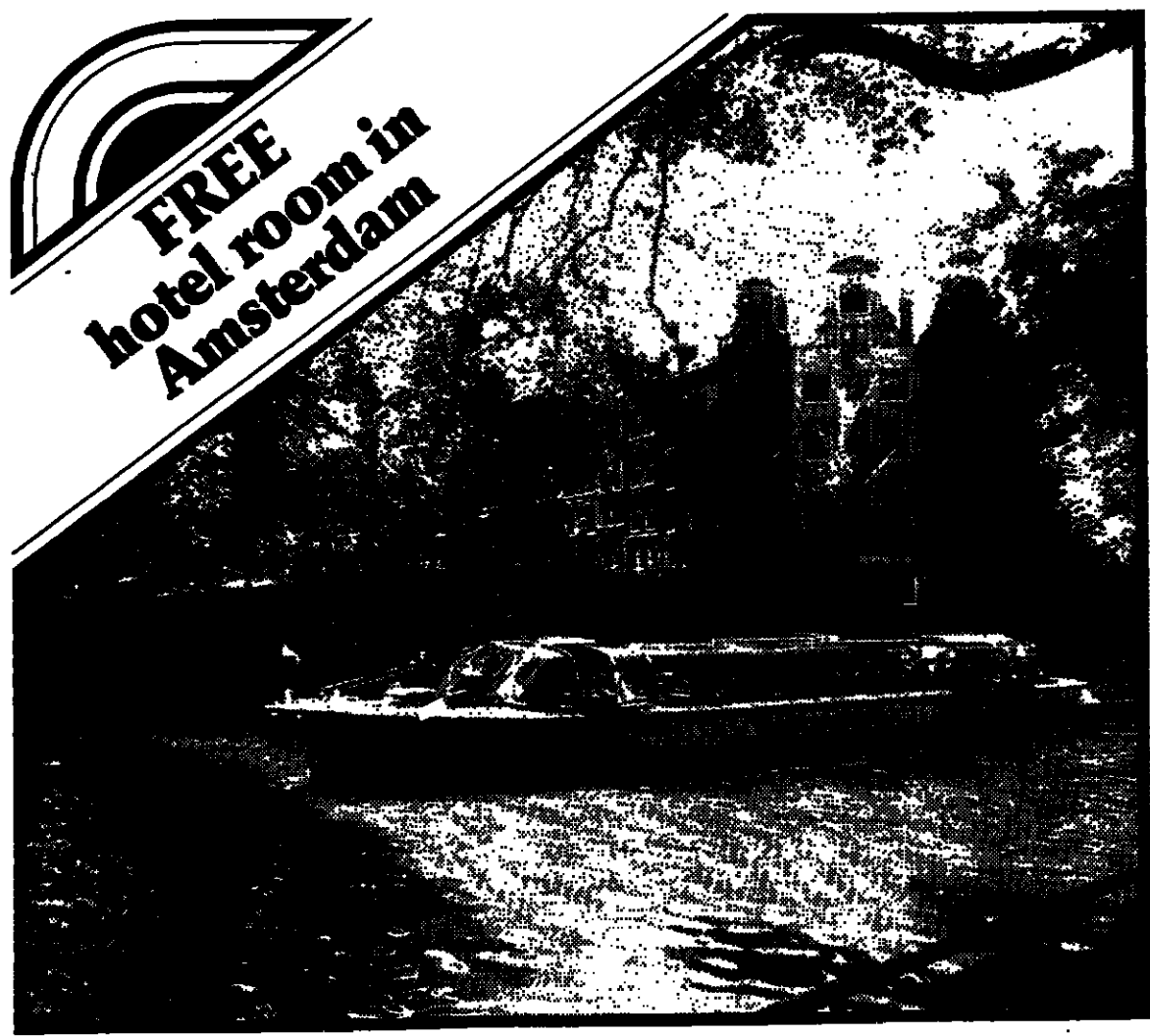
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Resignation greeted calmly

Europe wishes Kosygin well

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP) — The resignation of Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin drew a benign reception in Western Europe. Many West European newspapers wished the ailing Soviet leader well.

In a typical comment, *The Times* of London declared that Kosygin represented the "more realistic and pragmatic face of Soviet Communism." Italy's largest newspaper, *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, also independent, saw Kosygin as a "reformist technocrat defeated by the Soviet apparatus."

"He was a symbol of a hope and of an age that today is seriously ill — just like the man who represented it," the Milan paper said.

Britain's *Liberal* national newspaper, *The Guardian*, said Kosygin had a lifetime of "constructive work," adding: "We can scarcely forbear to wish the old man a happy retirement."

In Rome, the Socialist *La Repubblica* shrugged off Kosygin's departure, saying it looked sensational but "does not mean any change in the Soviet leadership."

Turkey's *La Stampa*, owned by the Fiat auto company, said Kosygin had launched three unsuccessful economic plans. But the newspaper commented that the Kremlin had always asked him to perform the impossible — to build up simultaneously Soviet strategic

power and a normal economy.

"The history of Alexei Kosygin is the history of Soviet industry — or better, of its incapability to become an efficient economy," said *La Stampa*.

West Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* contrasted the styles of Kosygin and his predecessor Nikita Khrushchev, whom Kosygin replaced in 1964. "While the former premier was temperamental, exuberant, sometimes uncontrollable, Kosygin operated coolly, drily, bureaucratically," the newspaper said.

In Japan, the resignation was given front-page treatment. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told reporters he predicted no basic change in Soviet policy under the new premier, Nikolai Tikhonov.

Norway's biggest daily, *Aftenposten*, saw Tikhonov's appointments as demonstrating Moscow's inability to agree on a "real successor" for the key position.

"The crisis in Soviet agriculture is now becoming acute. Only radical political decisions can bring about a solution," said *Aftenposten*.

In Paris, the conservative *Le Figaro* called the resignation "an event without precedent that shows, with the simultaneous nomination of Nikolai Tikhonov, the maturity of a

capable regime."

L'Unita, organ of Italy's Communist Party — the largest in the West — said that "popular imagination" had attributed to Kosygin "purposes, merits and defeats without any base. It remains the fact that during his mandate the Soviet economy has known a deep revolution which can be variously judged but that nobody can underestimate."

Communist papers in Eastern Europe mainly carried news of the resignation without comment.



GRAY HEADS: Alexi Kosygin, above, resigned at 76 from a hierarchy dominated by old men. Bottom photo shows leaders voting at a session of the Supreme Soviet. Among them are Leonid Brezhnev, 73, and party ideologist Mikhail Suslov, 77, at Brezhnev's right.

Telephone lines cut

40 killed in Mexico quake

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25 (AP) — A severe earthquake ripped through southern Mexico Friday, sending tens of thousands of people fleeing in panic into the streets as adobe and brick buildings crumbled. Authorities said at least 40 persons were killed.

The Red Cross said more than 15 persons were killed and 400 injured in the town of Huajuapalan de Leon, near the epicenter of the quake, when a crowded public market building collapsed together with a number of private houses. Telephone communications with Huajuapalan were cut, and the road leading to the town was blocked in a number of places by earthslides.

"The report is positive. We have a radio report from ambulances we sent out there are 15 dead and 150 injured in Huajuapalan de



Town defends Swiss against U.S. visa law

SMITHVILLE, Missouri, Oct. 25 (LAT) — Until last July, the 1,700 residents of this farm town 32 km north of Kansas City worried a good deal more about wheat prices than about U.S. immigration law.

Then word began to spread. Mayor Willard Pence's wife heard it first in the grocery store and hurried home to tell her husband: Franz Leuthardt, the young, hardworking Swiss farmer who had arrived in town with his wife and son just one and a half years ago, was secretly trying to sell his 141-acre vegetable farm, even though it was finally showing a profit after months of dawn-to-dusk work days.

When his neighbors inquired, Leuthardt, 33, explained that he had to sell because he was in the United States on a temporary nonimmigrant visa, and that the Immigration and Naturalization Service would not give him a permanent visa. He was, according to the law, a "nonpreference alien."

The town and Leuthardt had come face to face with what one immigration expert sardonically calls the "unintended consequences" of recent revisions in immigration law.

Most of these changes were made by Congress to end racial favoritism, but they ended up creating what many consider to be new forms of inequity. Critics, including some within the government, now use phrases such as "confused," "arbitrary" and "irrational" to describe the criteria by which some people are admitted and others are barred from this country. The Senate judiciary committee has passed a bill that would cure some of the problems, but it has yet to come before the full Congress.

"Franz Leuthardt is not alone," Jerry Tinker, staff counsel for immigration and refugee affairs for the committee, said. "There are many others in the same boat."

But residents here knew only of their neighbor's plight last month when they started directing a flood of letters and phone calls to the Smithville City Hall, the Kansas City office of the INS and the western Missouri office of Senator Thomas Eagleton, a Missouri Democrat.

The phrases used most often to describe the Leuthardts in these messages were "self-supporting," "pulling their own weight" and "good people." By good people, most meant that Leuthardt rose before dawn, worked a hoe by hand and didn't stop until well after dark.

The letters and calls contained more than a hint of backlash over the influx of 120,000 Cuban refugees. These references to "people on welfare," some in town contended, did not reflect prejudice so much as an appreciation for hard-working self-supporters of any race — the type of people, they said, who started this country.

"Someone here said if Franz left and came back through Cuba, he could get in free and easy. It just seems kind of unfair," said Mayor Pence.

There are explanations for the present immigration policies, although most are not known by people here. Before 1965, immigration law operated on a quota system that allotted a higher proportion of permanent visas to applicants of certain ethnic backgrounds, particularly Western and northern Europeans, such as Leuthardt. This came to be considered a racist policy.

To end such favoritism, the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act eliminated preferences by nationality and made the same maximum number of visas available annually to each country. No more than 20,000 visas can now go to a single country in one year. Overall, 280,000 permanent visas can be issued worldwide.

The law also established who had priority for these visas. Those with no close relatives in the United States and no needed skills now have little chance of getting a permanent visa, unless they are refugees. Leuthardt, seeking

Carrington hits disarmament bid

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said here Friday that the western allies "must stick to our commitment to base U.S. Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe" and rejected a policy of unilateral disarmament by Britain.

In a speech before the British United Nations Association, a private group, Lord Carrington said that "to abandon that commitment" to deploy the missiles beginning in 1983 "could undermine American efforts to reach a satisfactory (disarmament) agreement with the Russians."

He insisted that unilateral disarmament, which was endorsed recently by the annual conference of the opposition Labor Party, "is not a policy which any government with Britain's interest at heart could pursue."

However, he said, Britain remained "committed to the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament. The foreign secretary said that he was increasingly convinced that unilateral disarmament "makes it easier for others to use possession of weapons to gain their objectives with or without us." But he said that "unilateral disarmament" would be "a disaster."

The foreign secretary observed that the "problems of Europe are quite different from (those of) other continents because in Europe nuclear weapons have for many years been irrevocably bound up with the security of both sides."

"This is a fertile field for Soviet propaganda," he said "but the Soviet record is not impressive. They have not achieved a little of substance."

Lord Carrington cited chemical weapons as a "classic case of the verification problem. We believe the Soviet Union has a massive chemical weapons capability."

In his speech, the foreign secretary also mentioned the problem of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet action, which he said was in total contradiction of USSR's obligations under the U.N. charter, had undercut the foundations of popular support for armaments control, especially in the United States.

Klan organizing terrorist armies, U.S. report says

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 25 (AFP) — Paramilitary units of the racist Ku Klux Klan (KKK) organization have been training regularly in clandestine camps, according to a report issued here Friday by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

A resurgence of KKK terrorist activity is inevitable, the report warned, unless the federal government takes immediate action. The report said that KKK training camps were functioning in Texas, Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois and North Carolina.

In Texas, the report said, the Texas Emergency Reserve (TER), which is linked to the KKK, conducts tactical exercises two weekends each month. Between 200 and 500 people, many of whom are former servicemen or are still serving in the military at Fort Hood, are TER members, the report said.

The report said that in Alabama guerrilla-warfare training was being given by the "Knights of the Klan," one of the principal branches of the KKK, in a camp near Cullman. The camp is named "My Lai," a village in Vietnam where hundreds of Vietnamese civilians were killed, by U.S. troops.

Members of these paramilitary organizations are "pathological haters of blacks, Jews and other minority groups," the report charged. "A clear danger of new Klan violence is more serious than ever."

It called on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to resume its surveillance of the KKK and its related groups. The FBI ended its watch over KKK activities in 1976, saying that there appeared to be no imminent danger of terrorist activity.

MG sports car plant shut in economy move

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AFP) — The factory that turned out the MG sports car, plaything of playboys in the 1950s, has closed down, ostensibly for good.

The plant, at Abingdon west of London, produced its last MGB on Wednesday and went into retirement Friday as part of the troubled British Leyland's company's cost-cutting drive.

The London-based British Leyland, which produces a wide range of cars, said the MG sports car, which was introduced in 1961, was "no longer profitable" and that the company was "unable to justify its continued production."

The paper said that existing workshops available to Leyland, coupled with market loyalty, provided grounds for believing that the next in the Triumph sports car series, the TR7, might be produced at the Abingdon plant.

The old sports car's funeral was announced by Leyland in the summer, when the London daily *Evening News* — itself since consigned to closure — wrote that "if Big Ben tumbled into the Thames, it could hardly have greater impact on national pride. Britain used to lead the world in sports car design."

The demise of MG highlights the threat to other famous names in the British way of life such as the daily paper *The Times*, which recently devoted an editorial to national decline and is itself now for sale or closure by March.

Elderly rulers worry Soviets

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Muscovites expressed regret about Premier Alexi Kosygin's resignation because of failing health and some suggested the government could use younger leaders.

One man said 69, the average age of members of the ruling Politburo, was "a time for pensions."

A portrait and biography of the nation's new premier, Nikolai Tikhonov, 75, were published at the bottom of the front page of the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* and a new book of his speeches and articles was prominently displayed at Moscow's largest bookstore.

An old man there said, "I guess we all ought to buy copies of this now."

Kosygin's books were still on the shelves too. But there were no plaudits for him from the government he helped lead for the past 16 years nor any fresh word of his whereabouts.

Kosygin, 76, was last seen in public Aug. 3, closing day of the 1980 summer Olympic games, and is believed hospitalized with serious heart and respiratory problems.

Overall reaction to Tikhonov's appointment was muted, though the selection raised new questions about the future of a Soviet government dominated by old men. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is 73, Tikhonov, 75, Soviet Foreign minister Andrei Gromyko, 71, party ideologist Mikhail Sus-

lov, 77, and Andrei Kirilenko, a top Brezhnev aide and party secretary, is 74.

Only a few of 10 Muscovites interviewed on the street Friday were familiar with details of Tikhonov's life. One middle-aged woman, a doctor, said, "Of course, we respect the recommendation of the central committee and our government. He (Tikhonov) is a good candidate. But it is desirable to have a younger, more active person."

Added a 40-year-old civil engineer: "From my point of view, we need to make the government younger and to secure personnel who are not only economic leaders but people with scientific knowledge."

About Kosygin's resignation, there was mostly regret.

"He was respected by everyone," the woman doctor said.

"He was a good person, an intellectual head of government," said a 22-year-old student of politics. "It is a pity that he resigned."

"He was a very pleasant, very sympathetic person," said a 28-year-old woman, who said she had met Kosygin on a few occasions in his capacity as a teacher at a children's hobby club occasionally toured by Soviet leaders.

However, she too said, "the future is for young people" and that some younger leaders were needed. One man said Kosygin's 16-year stewardship of the nation's economy had proved a failure. "You can see for yourself there aren't so many consumer goods."

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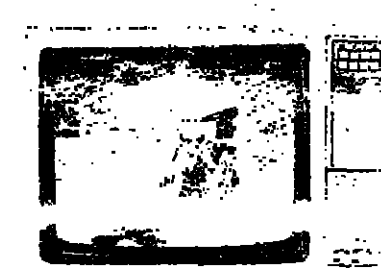
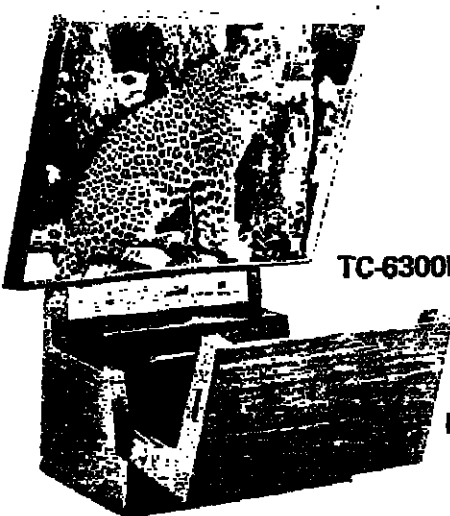
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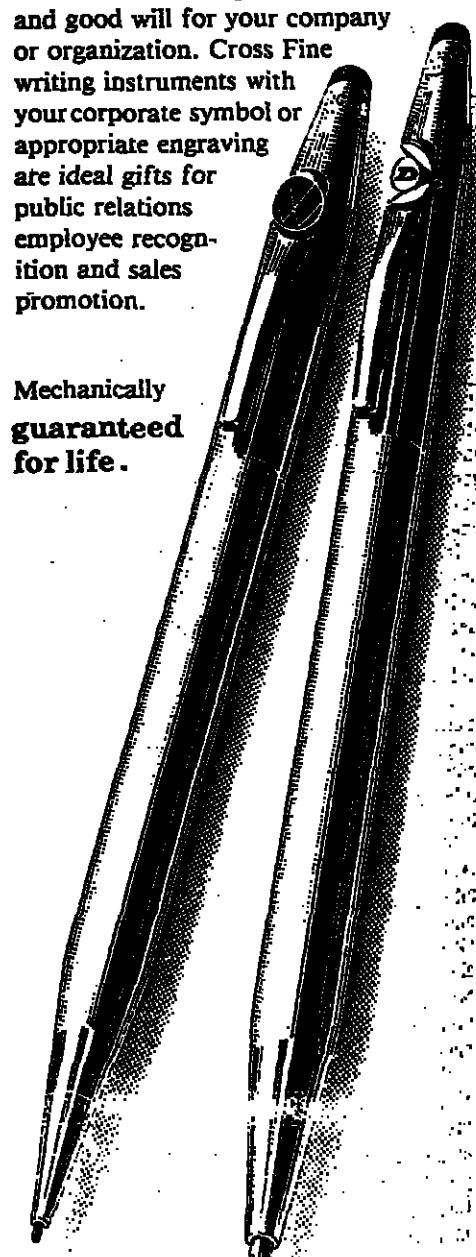
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Rule-bending pays off

Hungary: Soviet bloc oasis

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25 (WP) — The guard held the passport up to the traveler's face, his eyes jumping from one to the other, then called a superior. Jointly they continued scrutiny of the document for some time before stamping it and handing it back.

With the exception of this ritual of suspicion that is common on all Soviet bloc countries, Hungary seems to have created a world that is distinct in Eastern Europe.

There is an abundance of things here that are missing elsewhere in the region — the shops are full of consumer goods and there is plenty of food. But there is also a spirit of tolerance in Hungary's political and social life and officials tend to display a degree of candor virtually unknown elsewhere in the bloc.

As a result, Hungary seems an oasis of stability in Eastern Europe to somewhat embarrassed Hungarian officials, who watch with mounting concern the unfolding crisis in Poland and food shortages and internal difficulties in other Warsaw Pact countries.

At the same time, the Hungarians see their economic prosperity and social stability as a vindication of their "path to Socialism" on which policies are bent to fit local conditions

without violating ideological taboos and without making dramatic changes.

Expecting hard economic times in the 1980s, Hungary is now preparing to expand on records that include provision for unemployment as a means of improving labor efficiency. Another innovation is a planned curtailment of industrial growth.

Both amount to virtually revolutionary changes within the Socialist world, particularly the introduction of unemployment which, according to senior government economist Bela Czikos-Nagy, would eliminate "absolute job security" and induce workers to increase productivity.

"The people have the right to work," Czikos-Nagy said in an interview, "not the right to hold jobs without performing."

For the first time, authorities have begun firing inefficient workers this year. The most dramatic instance of this new trend in labor-management relations was the firing of about 300 workers at an export-oriented factory in Győr, in western Hungary.

Czikos-Nagy and Janos Fekete, deputy director of the Hungarian National Bank, both conceded that the Győr workers have been "shifted" from their jobs to other

plants. Thus far, they said, the new policy has not produced unemployment because the dismissed workers are picked up by other firms. But, they said, the authorities are planning on "relatively low unemployment levels" in this decade.

"We are seeing a new phenomenon in Hungary," said Czikos-Nagy. "People are showing a far greater interest in their jobs because now they have to keep them. We can see that they are now working better."

The Hungarian government has insisted that greater efficiency and scaled-down capital investments are essential steps if this country is to maintain its present living standard. Unlike previous years, nobody now expects that life here is going to get better in the 1980s.

The main source of Hungary's economic well-being is its strong agriculture. With about 3 per cent of land in private hands, Hungary's agriculture is organized in cooperatives run on a profit-sharing basis and including financial incentives for high performance. Unlike most other Warsaw Pact countries, Hungary is able to provide plentiful food supplies for its population without imports.

Agricultural exports account for roughly half of Hungary's \$5 billion annual exports and are the principal source of hard currency.

The strong agricultural performance has enabled Hungarian authorities to mount an effort to reorient their state-owned industries. The government, for instance, has abandoned shipbuilding in favor of the production of containers for cargo-carrying ships. Unable to compete with the Japanese and Germans, the Hungarians stopped their production of motorcycles.

"We'll have to shut other inefficient factories," said Fekete.

The current changes came in the wake of earlier Hungarian efforts to adopt a pricing system that takes into account world prices. Unlike the Poles and other East Europeans, the Hungarians have a flexible pricing system.

"Watching the situation in world markets," a senior member of the Hungarian Communist Party central committee said, "we concluded that it would be impossible for us to stabilize prices at their previous levels."

"The population, of course, was not happy about price increases in Hungary. But we have done this cautiously, gradually, explaining each step to the people. At the same time we are telling the workers, 'You must work better if you want to maintain your living standard,' for the question of improved productivity is crucial for us."

Although Hungary's loyalty to Moscow is not questioned, the new reforms may in the long run be seen by the Russians as posing a substantial deviation from the Soviet economic model. The Hungarians, however, privately hope for precisely the opposite: expecting their changes to provide a model for reforms within the entire Soviet bloc that they say are long overdue.



TO REDO FEAT: Arnaud de Rosnay, the French baron who says he rode a wind-surfing craft like this one 750 nautical miles between two Polynesian islands, tells New York reporters he'll repeat the stunt next month. Other wind-surfers have said the baron couldn't have traveled so great a distance on so small a craft.

U.S. sub bristles with computerized weapons

O God, thy sea is so great
and my boat is so small

So reads a brass plaque on the wall of Cmdr. Gilbert Wilkes' stateroom just off the fire control center of the USS *Cincinnati*, a nuclear attack submarine of the United States' "Los Angeles" class, its most modern.

The quote does not refer to the skipper's feelings of inadequacy or fear, but rather to the qualities that enable subs to hide in the vast oceans — qualities that probably give them more flexibility than any other weapon in America's arsenal, and great ability to survive in wartime.

A travel trailer minus windows — that's what the living quarters of Wilkes and his 127-man crew look like — but the rest of the interior of the "boat," as submariners call it, is all business. Cramped in are a computer attack center with two periscopes, torpedoes and cruise missiles in the bow, air and water generators, ballast tanks, and the secret, nuclear-powered steam-driven turbine engines astern.

It's all packed into a sleek, black and ominous cigar-shaped that reportedly can cruise at well over freeway speeds underwater, dive nearly a mile and attack other subs, surface ships and land targets more than a thousand miles away.

Unlike ballistic missile-launching submarines such as the older *Poseidons* and the huge new *Tridents*, and unlike the ship-killing subs of World War II, modern attack subs have many functions. The primary one is to destroy Soviet submarines.

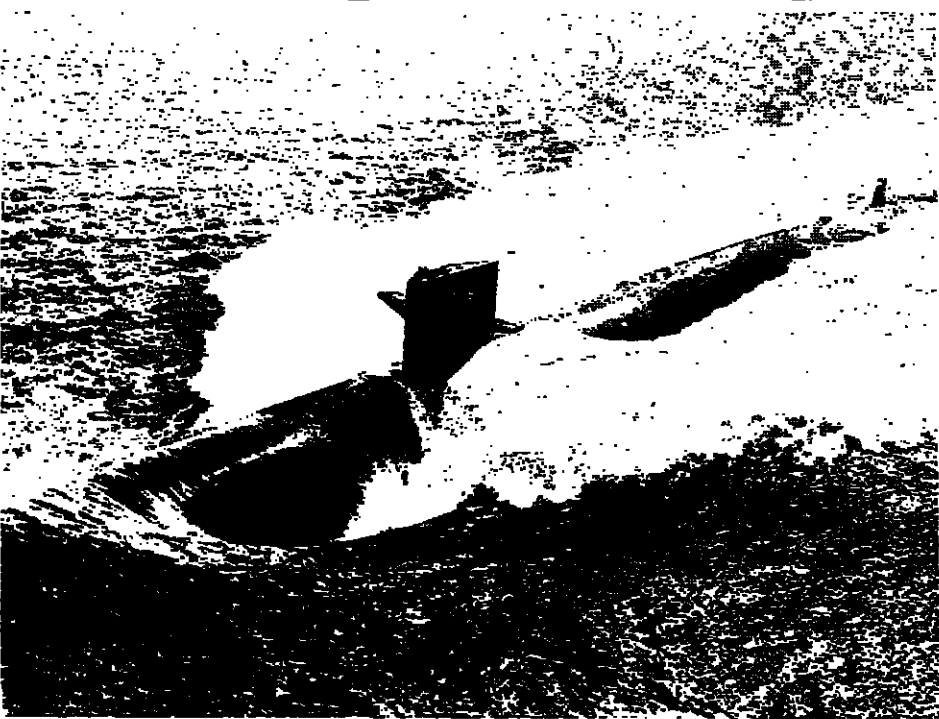
The Soviet undersea force outnumbers America's 120 submarines by a 3-1 margin, although many of the Soviet subs have noisier and shorter-range diesel-electric propulsion. Of the 120 U.S. boats, 114 are nuclear and about 80 are strictly attack submarines. The Soviet fleet is made up of varying combinations of attack, cruise-missile and ballistic-missile submarines.

Wilkes, whose vessel is based in Norfolk, Virginia, has a clear-cut job if war should break out with the Soviets: find and destroy as much of their huge underwater force as possible. Subs, it appears, are much better at finding and killing each other than any other modern weapons systems.

The tools of this deadly hunting game include sonar "ears" of amazing power and accuracy, computers, satellites, decoy "noise makers" along with cruise missiles and noise-seeking torpedoes, both launched underwater and both armed either with nuclear or conventional warheads.

A new Cruise missile, the *Tomahawk*, is being added to the arsenal of attack subs like the *Cincinnati* with a range of 1,500 miles, nuclear or conventional warheads, and a "smart" guidance system, it will destroy either ship or tactical land targets with accuracy that is said to be uncanny.

Frogman operations, mine-laying, landings of small parties on enemy shores and reconnaissance are other functions of attack subs.



SUB AT SEA: A U.S. nuclear submarine parts the waves off the California coast on its way to the South Pacific for lengthy maneuvers. The sub weighs 69,000 tons and measures 108 meters from nose to tail.

but the firing of nuclear warheads for strategic purposes is left to the United States' 44 ballistic missile subs. Their function is to remain hidden during their 60-day patrols. They cruise slowly and silently, staying away from shipping lanes and constantly on the alert for instructions to launch their multiwarhead nuclear missiles toward Soviet targets.

Like ballistic boats, U.S. attack subs never surface or talk back to headquarters while on patrol. To do so would mean losing their all-important assets — secrecy and unpredictability — and hence their ability to survive.

Reflects Wilkes: "The degree of autonomy we have at sea at times boggles the mind. They (his commanders) can talk to us. We just don't acknowledge or talk back."

Wilkes says that if war comes, he believes the command posts ashore would be the first to go. "We'd be on our own anyway."

A system of checks and balances among a submarine's officers prevents a commander from launching his missiles without authorization. "It's a high stress environment, but we've trained for that."

"I don't think you can beat the record: 26 years without a nuclear accident. If there's going to be another war, I don't trust it to be fought by anything else. That's what keeps me in it."

For security reasons, Wilkes will not say how his craft spends its months-long patrols, besides training and engaging in fleet maneuvers.

Although a torpedo or Cruise missile has

not been fired in anger since World War II, U.S. subs reportedly were involved in the 1960s and early 1970s in a long-term electronic and photographic spying exercise known as Operation Holystone.

American attack subs reportedly have gone close to the shores of the Soviet Union and other countries to take pictures, to tap into undersea cables and to monitor and track Soviet submarine and ship operations.

The USS *Plum* crashed head-on into a Russian sub off its far east port of Petropavlovsk in 1974, according to newspaper reports. And another "Holystone" spy sub was reportedly damaged when it tried to surface under a Soviet ship engaged in fleet exercises. Both U.S. subs made it back to base under their own power.

A 1976 congressional report listed nine U.S. nuclear sub collisions five-with Soviet subs. The report also listed "110 possible detections" by Soviets in the previous decade of patrolling U.S. submarines.

Given this knowledge, speculation about fin-to-fin "submarine races" may not be all that farfetched.

One former navy sonar operator said that he once clocked an unidentified submarine at a speed that seems almost impossible — 90 knots (or more than 100 m.p.h.)

But experts said they doubted such a 90-knot speed exists. The entire sub would have to be filled with a huge nuclear power plant even if it were possible, they said. At that speed, a sub could be heard for hundreds or even thousands of miles underwater.



WATER-TAPPING: New York City engineer Douglas Greeley, left, seems to be making a telephone call through a fire hydrant, but he's actually using a leak-detecting device called an aquaphone. At right, Greeley checks the soundness of water mains with a geophone.

\$16m for famed Impressionists

Wealthy buyers snap up Meyer collection

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Impressionist paintings brought record prices as the Andre Meyer art collection was auctioned off here this week with gilt-edged results that would have pleased the late financial wizard.

The millionaire's collection of 32 paintings and 10 sculptures brought \$16,463,588 at the Sotheby Parke Bernet Gallery, although pre-auction estimates suggested that \$10 million would have been a nice round sum for the coffers of the Andre Meyer Charitable Foundation. The highlight of the glittering seance came when Vincent Van Gogh's "bouquet of wild flowers," painted the month before his death at Auvers-sur-Oise, was bid up to the night's top price of \$2.2 million.

Two hours before the sale began, and well before the gallery even opened its doors, long black limousines were lining up in front of the Manhattan auction rooms at the corner of Madison Avenue and 6th Street.

Renoir's "The Bohemian Girl" set a record at \$1.6 million. The highest price ever

paid for a Daumier was the \$280,000 for the 19th century French painter-caricaturist's "Two Actors."

Cezanne's "Portrait of Antoine Vallabregue" went for \$1.5 million for another Van Gogh, "The Bridge at Trinquetaille."

The Impressionists were not the only ones to fetch a small fortune. Most bidders dropped out after a Picasso reached the million-dollar mark, and "Child with White Ruff" went just afterward for \$1,050,000. A youthful self-portrait sold for \$300,000 and a composition entitled "Violin" brought twice as much.

Rembrandt's "Portrait of Petronella Buys" was given a starting price of \$535,000, which was quickly bid up to \$900,000.

Other high-priced acquisitions: — A million dollars for a family portrait by Degas.

— \$240,000 for a still life of chrysanthemums by Henri Fantin-Latour.

— \$310,000 for Bonnard's "Three Bou-

quets."

— \$230,000 for vaillard's portrait of his wife holding a bowl.

— \$320,000 for a still life by Juan Gris.

Among the sculptures, Rodin's "Venus at Her Toilet" was knocked down for \$65,000.

Andre Meyer died in Lausanne on Sept. 9, 1979, six days after his 81st birthday. In will his fabulous collection of art treasures to his foundation, he made no stipulation that it could not be sold.

The Paris-born Meyer began his career as a runner at the Paris stock exchange, and went on to become a broker before a brilliant banking career with Lazard Freres. In 1940, fleeing before the invading Nazi armies, he went to the United States. He qualified for U.S. citizenship in 1948.

At the head of Lazard Freres in New York, he was one of the world's most influential financiers. He had close relationships with Rockefellers and Kennedys and with a series of U.S. presidents.



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Boat may stay in Red Sea

Yachtsman misses out on lifetime voyage

By Lee Benedict

JEDDAH — It looks as though Roger and Iona Erickson won't be going home with *Trollop* after all.

When the Ericksons fly out of Jeddah for the last time next month, *Trollop*, a pretty young lady of 12, is likely to remain behind. If the day is clear, Eric and Iona just might catch a last glimpse of her from the window of their aircraft as it soars north over Obhor Creek.

She'll probably be riding high at anchor — sleek and racy — with the bright sun glinting off of her freshly-painted hull. That's pretty much the way she looked back in 1978 when Roger saw her in the creek for the first time. He and Iona fell in love with her then and it won't be easy to leave her now.

If things had gone just a bit differently, they wouldn't be leaving her at all. They would be getting ready to sail her south through the Gulf of Aden, into the Indian Ocean and around the Horn of Africa. That's the way they planned it anyway.

Now it looks like *Trollop* will remain behind in the hands of a new owner — if Roger can find one. If he doesn't, she'll make the trip back to the State lashed to the deck plate of a freighter.

If she stays, she'll be staying in waters she knows well. She first sailed into Jeddah in 1975. She must have been quite a sight amid the freighters and the dhows — a catch-rigged trimaran skipping lightly along under yards of billowing sail.

Trimarans aren't exactly rare, but their

three side-by-side hulls make them an eye-catching sight wherever they sail.

She was owned in those days by an adventurous Californian, Tom Sidenfaden, who helped build her in 1968 then sailed and raced her for nine years.

Sidenfaden and *Trollop* cruised the Pacific from California to Hawaii and back and to the Galapagos, Tahiti, the South Seas and on to New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, the Indonesian Islands and Mombasa.

From Kenya, Sidenfaden and his wife sailed *Trollop* into the Red Sea where they put in at Jeddah to take on diesel fuel. What started out as a fuel stop became a five-year stay with Tom Sidenfaden going into business in Jeddah and eventually moving from the trimaran into more spacious quarters ashore.

Three years ago, *Trollop* was sold to an American firm who wanted to make her available to employees in the Jeddah area as part of the company's recreation program.

Just about that time, Roger Erickson was arriving in Jeddah as manager for Litton-Amecon, a subcontractor on the New Jeddah airport project.

Back in the States, Roger had gained experience as a sailor crewing on racing yachts on Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Later, he captained his own sailing dinghy.

"I really got my first sailing experience when I was 12," he recalls. "I built an ice boat and sailed the frozen lakes of Minnesota." (He's quick to add he much prefers the Red Sea.)

After two years, the firm that owned *Trollop* decided to put her on the market. Roger

learned she was for sale and jumped at the chance to buy her. By October, 1979, she was his.

"I worked on her from October to January, then sailed her from January to May," he explains. Most of his trips were in local waters, 20 or 30 kilometers out from Jeddah. Every weekend found the Ericksons on board their second home with their friends.

Roger found *Trollop* easy to sail and easier to live on. "One person can sail her," he says, "thanks to her automatic pilot, and she can sleep six with no problem."

With a main mast 13 meters high and a mizzen almost 10 meters high, *Trollop* is capable of sailing at speeds up to 25 knots. "With a trimaran, though," Roger explains, "you sail well within the safety zone. Ten to 15 knots maximum. It's what you could call 'sailing with restraint'."

Normally, she carries sail on her mainmast, mizzen and jib. In light air, she can also run a spinnaker and a tri-sail — lots of square footage for a relatively light (5-tons) 42-footer.

In May, Roger pulled *Trollop* out of the creek and into a shipyard where he and some friends began a major overhaul. "Our plan was to get her into perfect shape to sail back to the United States."

Working nights and weekends, they removed every piece of hardware on her, inspected the hull minutely, patched and replaced fiberglass wherever it was required, cleaned and tuned the engine and repainted her inside and out.

Next week, they'll launch the refurbished tri-hull and finish refitting her in the creek.

including re-rigging and re-wiring.

By the end of the month, Roger and Iona hope to have the boat sold. If no buyer comes forward by then, they'll make arrangements to have her shipped back to the U.S.

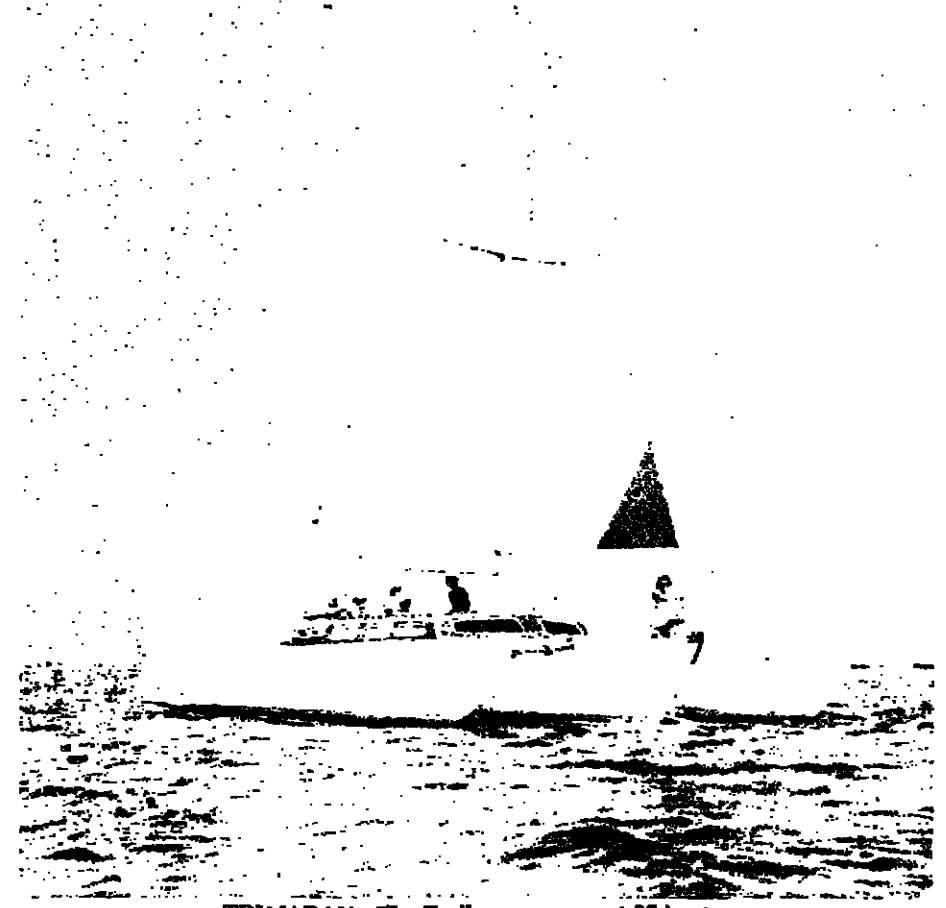
By the time she arrives, they will be living in Lynchburg, Virginia, where Roger will be manufacturing manager for the Belgium Tool and Die Company. If *Trollop* is shipped back, they'll meet her in Baltimore or New York and sail her back to Newport News or Portsmouth, both about three hours from Lynchburg by car. They'll sail her and live on her on weekends, they say, much as they did in Jeddah.

Roger, an industrial management graduate from Lawrence Institute of Technology in Michigan, lived in Virginia before he joined Litton-Amecon. He operated his own business in Charlottesville. In 1978, he joined Litton-Amecon. Three months later he was en route to Jeddah.

The trip here proved to be a momentous one. During a stopover in Amsterdam, he met Iona at the Van Gogh Museum. She and a friend had just got back from a skiing trip and, mistaking him for a Dutchman, approached him for directions. That was the start of a romance that led to marriage in December of 1978.

If Roger could delay the start of his new job in the States and sail back he would do so. But duty calls and he and Iona must answer, even though it probably means leaving *Trollop* behind.

"It won't be easy," he says. "She may be called *Trollop* but she's really quite a lady."



TRIMARAN: The *Trollop* can move at 25 knots

At workshop beside pyramids

Egyptian children weave spontaneous tapestries

By Jenny Bagley

LONDON — About a mile from the Pyramids there is an Egyptian village that contains a remarkable workshop/school where the artists are the young sons and daughters of local farmers. These children, who have little or no formal education, weave marvellously colorful "spontaneous tapestries" that spring directly from their own imagination and from their observations of local life.

For the first time, a selection of these tapestries can be seen in London. They are being shown until 30 November at the Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, London E2.

The workshop was founded in 1960 by Dr. Amir Aly, a professor in the school of Arts at Cairo University. He was concerned about the rapid disappearance of the popular arts and crafts of Egypt and at the workshop he is

attempting to revive and re-establish the ancient art of woven tapestries, which dates back to the time of the Pharaohs.

Dr. Aly also wanted to encourage the creative ability and uninhibited imagination of children from surrounding villages. He calls them "artists by nature" and since they do not work from sketches or models, their tapestries are true products of the imagination.

The children walk to the workshop across the fields, arriving early in the morning to start work at the twelve looms set up in a large courtyard shaded by a huge vine. Until they are called to the mosque for prayer at five in the evening, they work steadily during the day at their looms, often singing together or explaining their designs to each other. They pause only for a daily lesson of reading and writing.

There are currently twelve children attending the school. Their ages range from nine to twenty. Often the girls leave school early to

marry, but some continue to work on a loom at home after marriage. One of the girls at the school now — Aida Aly from the village of Harareya — is engaged and will probably marry next year. Some of the more striking tapestries in the exhibition were woven by Aida, in particular a *Self Portrait with Blue Scarf*, who is 14.

When the children are first taken into the workshop/school as apprentices they are given a weekly sum of pocket money. Once they have attained a degree of proficiency in weaving, they are paid a good wage. The project is self-financing because any money from sales of the tapestries in Egypt or abroad pays for the materials used.

Dr. Aly believes in letting the children work on their own. When a new child comes to try his hand at weaving he is given a small loom to work on. By trial and error and with help from the older children, he produces his first tapestry. Usually this is full of knots and broken wool, but gradually these disappear

as his technique improves. If the child shows the self-discipline required and a strong visual imagination, he will be given his own larger loom. He will also learn to dye his wool, mostly with natural dyes.

One of the most striking features of the tapestries is their bright color. For example, the *Field of Corn With Two Trees* shows corn in red, cream and green set against a very dark background of purple and black. Different shades of blue mingle in the rippling water of a village canal in a tapestry called *Ducks Swimming*. The subjects of the tapestries are mostly scenes from the children's everyday lives: men and women working in the fields, a donkey market, farmers with chickens and horses, gardens and the countryside around.

The Museum of Childhood is open from 10 to 18.00 on weekdays (except Friday) and from 14.30 to 18.00 on Sundays. Admission is free and the nearest Underground Station is Bethnal Green.



TAPESTRY: *Swimming ducks* by 16-year-old Safeya Mahmoud

Feuds within ruling party encourage Afghan fighters

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, India, (LAT) — When the only movie house in Kandahar, Afghanistan's second-largest city, was fire-bombed one night last month, some people blamed it on guerrilla insurgents.

But Afghans were convinced that the incident was part of a vicious feud within the ruling People's Democratic Party.

The party feud, like the guerrilla insurgency, continues to escalate despite Soviet attempts to bring it under control.

Combined membership in the party's two factions accounts for less than 0.5 per cent of Afghanistan's 17 million people, but the split poses a major problem for the Soviets who are trying to put together a government with some degree of public support.

Political observers familiar with the dispute believe that the feud will get worse no matter what the Soviets do. In fact, these sources cite the Soviets' persistence in trying to bring the rival factions together as a measure of just how badly they have misjudged the situation.

Many argue that since the Soviets invaded the country last December and installed Babrak Karmal as president, some in the party's so-called Khalq faction have moved closer to the guerrilla resistance movement than toward reconciliation with Karmal's Parcham faction.

Both factions take their names from the title of newspapers they published in the 1960s, when they were separate parties.

(Khalq means the masses or the people-Parcham, flag or banner.)

The numerically dominant Khalqis — 30,000 as opposed to about 2,000 Parchamites, according to a recent assessment — in many ways represent a rural-based, egalitarian movement whose prime goals are to raise the level of Pushtun culture and to destroy the corrupt, feudal leadership that has long ruled Afghanistan's villages.

Its ranks are dominated by unsophisticated, partially educated nationalistic young men who accepted and understood Marxism more as a vehicle for achieving their own goals than as a separate ideology.

The better educated, more refined, urban-based Parchamites see their ideology in terms of a march toward an international socialist order. They view their Khalqi com-

rades contemptuously as ham-fisted and crude.

The contempt is reciprocal. The aristocratic background of many Parchamites has promoted the Khalqis to dub Karmal and his followers "the Royal Communist Party."

The founders of the two groups mirror their followings. The late Nur Mohammed Taraki, a largely self-educated teacher-cum-poet, came from a poor, rural family. Karmal, an articulate former member of parliament, is the son of a general who served in the former king's army.

The two factions are also divided by language. Khalqis speak mainly the Pushtu of rural Afghanistan, while the Parchamites, even though chiefly of Pushtun origins, speak a form of Persian known as Dari, the language of the government, the elite and the urban areas, as well as parts of western Afghanistan.

When Taraki came to power in 1978, one of his principal tasks was to convert the business of government to Pushtu. State-controlled newspapers and ministerial speeches for the first time emphasized Pushtu. The number of Pushtu-speaking cabinet ministers and deputy cabinet ministers rose from 25 to 50 under Taraki, while Dari-speaking Pushtuns of similar rank dropped from 30 to 6.

Parchamites, who look upon the Khalqi desire to spread Pushtu as fascist, quickly reversed the process after coming to power last December.

The People's Democratic Party, Afghanistan's first Marxist party, was organized in 1965, and not long afterward the founders realized that they were incompatible personally as well as ideologically.

Karmal led his Parchamites out of the party and set up a parallel group that, with its more progressive, international outlook, quickly earned a reputation as being pro-Moscow.

A third, pro-China faction known as Shula-Yi-Jawed (Eternal Flame) split off and formed another party. Reports from Badakhshan province in north-east Afghanistan indicate that this group has become an active element in the anti-government guerrilla movement since the Soviet invasion.

Three years ago, opposition to the rule of President Mohammed Daoud and their quest for power brought the Khalq and Parcham factions back into a shaky alliance, but it

quickly fell apart after the military ousted Daoud the following year.

Taraki was installed as president and Hafizullah Amin as his first minister. Then the Khalqis began a purge of the Parchamites.

Karmal who was at first Taraki's deputy prime minister, was exiled as ambassador to Prague. Other Parchamite leaders were given similar assignments. Lesser figures were imprisoned and tortured.

The Parchamites, who had numbered in the thousands, diminished dramatically. According to one estimate, membership sank to 600 or 700.

In the early months, the Khalq regime rode a wave of popular goodwill and anticipation. But without the temperance and savvy of the more astute Parchamite leaders, the insensitive Khalqis quickly squandered the goodwill.

Ruthless Khalqi reprisals generated the nationwide grassroots revolt that eventually brought on the Soviet intervention.

The Soviet recipe for stability in Afghanistan, based on party unity under the more conciliatory Karmal, seemed logical at first. But the move quickly backfired.

Popularity gains achieved by halting radical programs were offset many times over by Karmal's new image as the man who brought in the Soviets.

Attempts at forcing party unity failed. The inherent Afghan desire to settle personal scores prevailed over the logic of unity against a common enemy. At the cabinet level, within the bureaucracy and on the streets, Khalqis began working against the Parchamites.

Six months after Karmal was installed to reconcile the nation and the party, the Soviets apparently gave up on the unity efforts and unleashed Karmal to rid his government of the most troublesome Khalqis.

But the purge at the top has failed to stop terrorism at lower levels.

There have even been some reports of contact between Khalqis and rebel leaders, exploring a possible alliance against the Karmal regime.

Most political observers view such an alliance as highly unlikely, but any permanent patching up of differences between the party's two factions seems even more improbable.

Spine-chiller

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 — The Off-Runway Players announce their staging of Bram Stoker's spine-rippling version of *Dracula* to be presented from October 31st to November 3rd. Suspense, chills, shocks and special effects will resound throughout Hochstet's theater from Dave Brown's direction of this classic horror story. Admission is SR20 and reserved seats can be obtained by calling 9113226.

Coffee morning

JEDDAH, Oct. 25 — All Canadian ladies in Jeddah have been invited to a coffee morning at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, November 1 at the Canadian Residence.

saudi business

A Local Magazine of International Standard

- Controversy over chemical explosion looms
- Tri Star crash report : Who's to blame ?
- France spurs business moves here
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- Egypt : cotton revenues for sugar
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- Cartoon
- Book : Kicking the oil habit

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Inflation retains firm grip in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (R) — Inflation kept its firm grip on the U.S. economy at the level of more than 12 per cent last month, the government said Friday in a final pre-election report that contained little comfort for President Carter.

And economists in the private sector said the inflation rate was likely to continue in double figures well into next year, no matter who wins the presidential election.

Price increases hit virtually every category of goods and services in September and climbed to an annual rate of 12.7 per cent. The one percent rise in the consumer price index was announced in the last major inflation report before the Nov. 4 election.

The increase followed a 0.7 per cent increase in August and no change in July, leaving the annual inflation rate standing at 12.1 per cent for the year through September.

"This is going to be a way of life for a long time now," predicted Laurence Chimerine, chief economist in Philadelphia. "We're going to have 10 per cent or worse for the rest of this year and into the next."

Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan has made the economy a central issue

in his campaign to wrest the White House from President Carter.

In recent months Carter has been buoyed by a string of reactively good inflation reports, but there was little encouragement the president in the September figures.

The consumer price index, which is designed to measure the cost of living for a typical American city dweller with wife and two childrens now stands at 251.7 compared with its 1967 base of 100.

This means that goods and services which cost \$100 in 1967 now cost \$251.7.

The only moderating influence in the September inflation figures were declining mortgage interest rates. If no account were taken of these, consumer prices rose by 1.2 per cent.

David Ernst, senior Economist at Evans Economics in Washington, said mortgage interest rates, which have held the index down for the past few months, should start pushing it up for the rest of the year.

"From this point on, we'll see big increases in food prices, energy and housing prices," he said. "These three components will keep inflation at about 11.5 per cent into 1981."

Food prices increased sharply in September for the second month.

Nigeria oil production dips to 1.6m barrels

LAGOS, Oct. 25 (R) — Nigerian oil production, which last month dipped significantly to 1.6 million barrels per day, is unlikely to go any lower, diplomatic and oil sources said. Production levels earlier in the year were between 2.1 and 2.2 million barrels a day. The sources said Friday the decline in output was due to falling demand for Nigerian oil.

Several East European countries, including Poland, had cut back on oil purchases from Nigeria because of their economic difficulties, the sources said.

If it had not been for the Iran-Iraq war it was likely that slack demand would have brought Nigerian production down to an even lower level, they added. But because of the war it was now unlikely to fall further. The drop in output appeared to be simply a result of market force and was not deliberate government policy, the sources said.

Before the war, world oil stocks stood at a record of about five billion barrels, according to industry estimates. However the fighting has cut off supplies of nearly four million barrels a day from Iran and Iraq and stocks are now probably falling slightly.

The drop in Nigerian production has been reported to the country's press, but the government in accordance with its normal practice, has made no formal statement on production levels.

The sources said the company which made the greatest cut in output was Shell.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Education	Supply, installation and operation of cables and switchboards at prefabricated storehouses on Khurais road	11/M	500	Nov. 21
Department of Education, Al-Washm, Shaqraa	Undertaking of additional works at the scouting center in Shaqraa	735	Free	Nov. 4
Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security	Cleaning and maintenance of public security headquarters in Mecca and Mena	26/400/401	400	Nov. 3
Directorate of the National Guard, Riyadh	Leveling and asphaltting of the site for Guard's clinic at Khassam Al-Aan	14/400/401	500	Nov. 1
Municipality of Medina	Asphaltting, paving and lighting of some streets	—	5000	Nov. 2
"	Supply of garbage trucks and bins	—	200	Nov. 2

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3	Lanka Shanthi	Gulf	Tea/Brushes/D/Coconut	24.10.80
6	Med Frezer	O.C.E.	Reefer	14.10.80
7	Diego	Redsea	Contra/Marble/General	23.10.80
9	Maldive Trader	O. Trade	Loading Scrap	21.10.80
14	Nyala	A.E.T.	Durra	22.10.80
15	Lucy	Algosabih	Bagged Barley	22.10.80
16	N.J. Petaras	A.E.T.	Containers	23.10.80
17	Dory	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	18.10.80
18	Odyseus	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	11.10.80
19	Alain LD	M.T.A.	General/Cement/Contra.	20.10.80
20	Pollux	Alasabah	Contra/General/Grease	23.10.80
21	Concordia Sun	S.N.L.	Contra/General	23.10.80
22	Monsun	O.C.E.	Reefer	23.10.80
24	Multi Frost	O.C.E.	Reefer	24.10.80
27	Sirocco Universal	Star	Reefer	18.10.80
29	Ikarion Reefer	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.10.80
30	Ocean Sky	Alireza	Reefer/Generat	24.10.80
31	Megadela	O.C.E.	Reefer	24.10.80
36	Bremen Express	O.C.E.	Contra.	24.10.80
40	Novi T	O.C.E.	Reefer	17.10.80
42	Pampero	Alsaada	Flour/Rice/Foodstuffs	13.10.80

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5	Unique Challenge	General	General	22.10.80
9	Antouletta	Kanoo	Gen/Cont/Rice	22.10.80
10	Unify	Barber	Gen/Reefer	22.10.80
13	Concordia Taleb	Al Sabah	Gen/Conts	24.10.80
14	Hannah Lu	Gosabih	Gen/Conts	23.10.80
15	Robin Hood	E P	Rice/Gen	24.10.80
16	Ibn Khaldoun	Kanoo	Gen/Cement	24.10.80
19	Elizabeth Maersk	Kanoo	Gen/Conts	20.10.80
21	Pacific Leader (DB)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	23.10.80
29	Han Nuri	O C E	General	23.10.80
30	Caroline	Alsaada	Gen/Steel	22.10.80
31	Orient Clipper	A E T	Livestock	20.10.80
33	Asia Samho	Gulf	General	24.10.80
36	Primavera (D.B.)	S M C	Bulk Cement	24.10.80



WORLD CAR : The new Ford escort — a front-wheel drive hatchback — has been developed by the company as World Car to be available in the same basic form in Britain and Europe, the United States and the Far East. The car was officially launched at the 1980 International Motor Show at Birmingham this month.

Weekly Wall Street

Stock Market seems escaping October massacre this year

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Barring a disaster in the next few days, the stock market seems to have escaped the dreaded "October massacre" this year. In both 1978 and 1979, the month brought precipitous declines in stock prices. And as October 1980 approached, there was widespread conjecture on Wall Street that a repeat performance might be in store.

But with all but five of the month's trading sessions now in the record books, nothing of the sort has occurred. Even with a 12.54 decline to 943.60 in the past week, the Dow Jones industrial average shows a 11.18-point gain from its close Sept. 30.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, down 1.02 at 74.90 in the past week, and the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index, off 2.21 at 355.94, have both touched record highs in recent days. Big board volume continues at a heavy pace, averaging 45.09 million shares a day in the just-concluded week against 47.56 million the week before.

The absence of any notable October decline, naturally, has the bulls of the financial world jeering at those who warned that one was coming. "The prayers of the short sellers were never answered," declared Joseph Granville, the market expert who attracted great attention last April with a "buy" recommendation that sent prices soaring.

At last word, Granville showed no sign of switching to the Bearish Camp. Nothing the vast amount of borrowed stock sold short and not yet repurchased, he said in his Oct. 18 market letter.

"I remain of the opinion that it will require a sharp extended market advance in order to knock the short interest importantly lower."

Some of the more conventional market analysts who regard Granville as a maverick don't share his bullish views. One reason for their wariness is the yawning gap between the yields now offered by stocks (less than 5 per cent on average), and bonds (well above 10 per cent). In classic market theory, when this statistical measure reaches extremes, it often portends an impending shift in the prevailing mood of investors.

As William O.H. Freund Jr., an analyst at the firm of Prescott, Ball and Turben, explained it recently: "When the yield spread becomes too great, bonds become relatively more attractive than stocks, and investment funds begin to flow from stocks toward bonds."

In the third quarter of this year, Leon Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman, Sachs and Co., pointed out, bond prices fell 18 per cent while stock prices gained about 12 per cent, as measured by standard and poor's index of 400 industrial stocks.

Some analysts argue that the rules have changed lately in the traditional competition between stocks and bonds. As investors have adjusted to chronic inflation, they say, bonds are being relegated to a lesser role by many investing institutions.

But Cooperman, for one, sees other reasons as well for figuring that the stock market is more likely to see a 10 per cent decline than a 10 per cent rise over the next several months.

"Inflation has started to reaccelerate very early in this business cycle," he observed. At the same time, "we expect the developing economic recovery to be quite weak, with a strong possibility of a decline in real gross national product in the first part of next year."

Japan introduces program to save fuel this winter

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (R) — Japan, which had been getting nearly 10 per cent of its oil from Iraq and Iran, decided Friday to introduce a fuel-saving program for the coming winter. A package of voluntary measures will include a call on the population not to heat homes or offices to temperatures above 18 degrees centigrade, officials said.

They added that Japanese will be asked to use public transport instead of cars and will be given advice on how to make more economical use of energy when heating homes and bathwater.

The package was decided at a meeting of cabinet ministers concerned with oil. They met to study the international oil supply outlook following the suspension of exports from Iraq and Iran and forecasts that Japan may have a more severe winter than last year.

Japan imported nearly 400,000 Barrels Per Day (BPD) of Iraqi crude oil and about 120,000 BPD of refinery products from Iran's Abadan refinery before the Gulf war began a month ago.

The cut-off impelled the government to review Japanese progress in meeting a target for a seven per cent cut in oil consumption in the fiscal year which began in April.

Japan's energy agency told the ministers meeting this week that the country, which depends on imports for almost all its oil, had a record 111 days' normal supply in stock.

This and the prospect of increased output by some other oil producers meant that the Iraq-Iran war did not threaten Japan with a serious oil shortage.

But the agency said it was worried about possible oil price increases.

BRIEFS

JAKARTA, (AP) — President director of the state oil company Pertamina said Friday that Indonesia will ask other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to step up oil supplies for needy countries of the association of Southeast Asian nations.

LONDON, (AFP) — A much healthier demand for tankers developed in the Mediterranean and the Caribbeans this week as charterers began, at long last, to switch their attention from the Gulf states area. Rates hardened accordingly as trade increased. But in the Gulf states, although some American enquiry was encountered, a considerable number of vessels were still seeking cargoes and, in consequence, there was little change from last week's depressed levels.

GENEVA, (AFP) — An international natural rubber agreement dating back to October last year is now provisionally in force, the first to take effect since a United Nations program on raw materials was launched in 1976, it was announced here Friday. The announcement came after the United States indicated Thursday it would provisionally abide by the accord.

BONN, (R) — West Germany's trade moved into surplus again in September after recording its first deficit for 15 years the previous month, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday. Exports were worth \$872 million more than imports, contrasting with an August deficit of \$71 million.

MOSCOW: Soviet cars, including the Lada and the Volga, are undergoing a youth cure — flashier and more modern appointments. The jigouli, actually a Fiat 124 built under license in the Soviet Union and exported under the Lada name, is now being delivered with a more modern body, having stronger angles for the trunk and hood, and with more window surface.

WASHINGTON: The Soviet Union has purchased 128,000 tons of U.S. maize, bringing total Soviet grain purchases practically to the 8,000,000-ton limit set by the partial American embargo, the commerce department announced. Moscow now has bought 7,973,000 tons of American grain since the harvest year began Oct. 15 under a five-year agreement ending during the current harvest year. The embargo, imposed following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, deprived the Soviet Union of an additional 17 million tons of grain that had been authorized under a supplementary agreement.

Venezuela oil prices rise again

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AFP) — For the second time since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran conflict, Venezuela has increased its heavy oil prices which earlier were tending to fall, it was learnt here Friday. The price rise, which varies according to quality, amounts to as much as \$3.53 a barrel or slightly more than 13 per cent for 2.8 per cent sulphur content oil which now costs \$29.48 a barrel.

Rises of up to \$2.25 a barrel or 9.5 per cent were announced Oct. 11. The total price rise amounts to a little more than 24 per cent.

On the world free market, the price of oil products has risen by between 30 and 40 per cent. Heavy oil, used mainly in electricity generation and ships, has so far been worst affected by the Gulf fighting because an important source — the Abadan refinery — has been put out of action. The refinery was of particular importance to the far east.

Stocks of heavy fuel oil before the conflict were not large, in contrast to world reserves of other fuels.

Shortages are being felt in West Germany and France, as well as the United States, but the worst effects are being experienced east of Suez. In some ports ships are having difficulty in refuelling.

In the meantime, the International Development Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has extended 1970 loans and other forms of financial assistance totalling \$845 million in the last four years, an OPEC report said Friday published in Nicosia.

The report, carried by the official United Arab Emirates News Agency said 67 African and Asian countries benefited from the long-term, low-interest loans.

It said the loans did not include loans, financial assistance and "gifts" provided by the oil cartel's 13 members directly or through their own development funds.

Assistance falling in the second category totalled \$5.7 billion in 1978, the report said, adding the amount represented 1.59 per cent of OPEC countries' Gross National Product.

In comparison, industrialized countries gave \$25 billion or 0.44 per cent only of their GNP, the report added.

Corrupt Chinese official returns gift to company

PEKING, Oct. 25 (R) — A Chinese foreign trade official has escaped with a formal warning after being found guilty by his corporation of corruptly accepting a refrigerator, food and clothing from a Hong Kong trader.

Brezhnev also stressed slow progress by the consumer goods industries, noting that some items continued to be unavailable.

Pravda also laid stress on this issue Friday, calling for "increased industrial efficiency which is the basis of better social conditions." The paper said that part of the Soviet Union's economic difficulties were due to "objective factors such as bad weather which had hit agriculture and the exhaustion of some natural resources resulting in the development of new resources farther to the North or East."

The Peking Daily said the unnamed official, who worked in the capital's branch of the national foodstuffs import and export corporation, had in return arranged the sale of 2,000 cases of sparkling wine to the businessman on favorable terms.

The official also accused of revealing commercial secrets to the trader.

The paper said he had been ordered to turn all the gifts over to the corporation but he had refused to part with the refrigerator, and so its value was being deducted from his salary month by month.

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THUNDER: Willie Shoemaker, right, on Pelayo, roars down the stretch just ahead of his American colleague Laffit Pincay on Seven Heats at Sandown Park in England this past week. Shoemaker contributed two wins in the three-race challenge between American and British jockeys. The Americans came out on top, with 88 points to the Britons' 77. And Shoemaker, Steve Cauthen, Jorge Velasquez, Pincay, and Angel Cordero, right photo, picked up the prize in the Chivas Regal-sponsored competition.



Lendl, Mandlikova steer Czechoslovakia toward recognition as major tennis force

LONDON, Oct. 25 (R) — Leading players have virtually cornered the market in winning major tennis titles in recent years — but an exciting new challenge is emerging.

Two young Czechoslovaks, Ivan Lendl and Hana Mandlikova, are bridging the gap between outstanding junior and successful senior with such impressive poise that they look certain to take a prominent place among the game's generation of superstars.

1980 New York Marathon promising different dramas

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — For Bill Rodgers, Sunday's New York City Marathon will be another race in which to enhance his 'credentials as the world's best long-distance runner. For Lasse Viren, it will mark the end of a remarkable career. For Filbert Bayi, it will be the start of a venture and for three Chinese runners, it will constitute a breakthrough.

The contrasting emotions of those six competitors alone would be enough fodder for the script of a highly dramatic and intriguing race. But there are nearly 16,000 other entries in the record field, and they also will have their own stories, their own desires to fulfill.

Two — most likely Rodgers among the men and Grete Waitz of Norway among the women — will experience the joy of victory. The others will truly feel the agony of defeat, in this grueling 26-mile, 335-yard (42-kilometer) test of strength, stamina, conditioning and willpower.

The losers, however, will not necessarily be losers. Marathoners don't necessarily run to win. They run instead to finish and lower their personal bests.

Rodgers, winner of each of the New York

City Marathons since 1976, will be running it to win and to lower his personal best — an American record of two hours, 9 minutes, 27 seconds, set during the 1979 Boston Marathon.

"I want a fast time for this year," said the world's top-ranked marathoner from Sherborn, Massachusetts.

For Viren, the Olympic 5,000 and 10,000-meter gold medalist in 1972 and 1976, the marathon probably will be the last race of his outstanding career. Earlier this week he won another race, for a political seat on the municipal council in his home town of Myrskylä, Finland.

For the versatile Bayi, former world record holder at 1,500 meters and a mile and the 1980 Olympic silver medalist in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, this will be his first marathon. The Tanzanian is ranked among the world leaders this year in five events, and has told race director Fred Lebow that he intends to run a 2:10:00 marathon.

The runners from China — Liu Zonggui, Fang Menshun and Shan Changmin — also will be making a debut, of sorts — their debut in the west. Each has run a marathon in 2:19:00 or less.

multitudinous support — with a composure not normally associated with a 20-year old.

Since then Lendl has been adding to his reputation, most notably last weekend when he beat Borg in the final of the Swiss Indoor Championships. It was the first time for nearly two years that the Swede had lost a completed match to a right hander.

Mandlikova's progress has been equally striking. Only Chris Evert Lloyd has won more tournaments than her on the 1980 Women's Circuit and a week ago she beat the experienced American during a run of 26 wins.

Mandlikova has also upstaged her errant compatriot Martina Navratilova, now a resident in the United States, on two occasions recently, her second and major coup being a straight sets victory in the U.S. open last month.

Mandlikova, a willowy 18-year old who plays her tennis with a beguiling mixture of grace and power, is currently competing in a tournament in Britain and she gave some interesting insights into the steady rise of Czechoslovak tennis.

Czechoslovakia have a long tennis-playing tradition with Karel Kozeluh at the start of the century and then Jaroslav Drobný, the 1954 Wimbledon Champion, and Vera Sukova, the 1962 Wimbledon runner-up, among some of the best-known names in the game.

But Mandlikova feels that it was Jan Kodes' Wimbledon triumph in 1973, which was little more than a chance success, that gave tennis in her country its biggest boost.

Jan, whose home boasts the only grass court in Czechoslovakia as a result of his Wimbledon victory, won the title after most of the world's top players withdrew from the tournament in a dispute over whether suspended Yugoslav Nikki Pilić should be allowed to compete.

"Kodes' winning Wimbledon really boosted tennis in Czechoslovakia. It was very important," Mandlikova says. "The game is so popular in Czechoslovakia now, there are courts everywhere."

Just how popular is it? "I would place it second only to ice hockey," she says, sticking to her estimation even when reminded that Czechoslovakia's national soccer side had some outstanding successes in the seventies.

Still rushes

Indiana whips Atlanta 104-97

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Indiana Pacers, once the scourge of the American Basketball Association, may finally be reawakening in the National Basketball Association.

Indiana teams led by stars such as Roger Brown, Mel Daniels, Billy Keller and Freddie Lewis won three ABA titles. But, since being accepted into the more prestigious NBA in 1976, the Pacers have struggled just to be respectable.

It's probably painful for their fans to watch, too, with nearby Indiana University producing consistently top-notch basketball teams, as well as the squads of the local high schools which, Hoosiers say, rival any in the United States.

The Pacers have capitalized on their home-grown boys, too, picking up at one time, Kelle (from Purdue University and Indianapolis Washington High School), Rick "The Rocker" Mount (Purdue and Lebanon) and George McGinnis (Indiana and Indianapolis Washington), who is back in the

Navratilova tops Potter in Diahatsu

BRIGHTON, England Oct. 25 (AP) — Defending champion Martina Navratilova downed big-serving Barbara Potter of the United States, 7-6, 6-1 Friday to qualify for the semifinals of the \$125,000 Diahatsu challenge women's tennis tournament.

Navratilova, coming out of one of the worst spells of her career, struggled to cope with 19-year old Potter's service in the first set but dominated the second.

The Czech-born former Wimbledon champion admitted: "She was pushing me to the limit because her serve was so good. But in the second set I didn't miss hardly anything."

Potter twice broke back to save the first set but then lost the tie-break 7-4.

Navratilova, seeded number two behind Chris Evert Lloyd, was superbly confident after taking the tie-break, smashing and volleying with deadly accuracy.

Greer Stevens of South Africa, playing in her first tournament since the U.S. Open, repeated her Wimbledon victory over Australian left-hander Dianne Fromholtz in another quarterfinal match.

Stevens, seeded number four, recovered from a disastrous start to oust sixth-seeded Fromholtz 6-4, 7-5 in 75 minutes and earn a semifinal meeting with Navratilova.

The tournament, with \$22,000 going to the winner, continues through Sunday.

Pacers 'awakening'

Pacers' blue-and-gold after a stint with the Denver Nuggets.

This season may be different, though. The Pacers have bounced out of the starting gate with five victories in seven games, recording a 104-97 triumph over the Atlanta Hawks Friday night that gave them a share of the Central Division lead with idle Milwaukee.

In other games Friday night, Los Angeles topped Seattle 104-98, Phoenix ripped Denver 117-94; Portland clobbered Dallas 120-105; Cleveland beat New Jersey 126-112; San Diego slipped past Utah 103-100, and Chicago beat Washington 104-96.

Silk-smooth Billy Knight led Indiana with 23 points, 14 of them in the pivotal first quarter, and George Johnson came off the bench to score 17 more. The two Johnson's, George and Clemon, and James Edwards each had 10 rebounds as Indiana became the first team this season to outscore the Hawks, 55-46.

"Billy Knight was absolutely fabulous out there," said Atlanta coach Hubie Brown. "He ignited them off the dribble. He just makes things happen and we just forced too many shots out there tonight."

Jamaal Wilkes and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar each scored 26 points to lead the Lakers, who improved their record to 6-1. Los Angeles built a 23-point first quarter lead and coasted from there.

Norm Nixon had 34 points and Magic Johnson 18 for Los Angeles, which remains tied with Phoenix for first place in the Pacific Division. The Sonics, 3-5, were led by guard Freddie Brown's 19 points.

Los Angeles took charge of the game quickly, breaking away from a 2-2 tie by scoring 13 of the next 15 points.

Len Robinson poured in a game-high 23 points to lead the Phoenix romp. The victory

was the sixth in seven games for the Suns.

The Nuggets, 2-5, appeared to lose their composure after rookie Cedrick Hordges was banished for a flagrant foul against the Suns' Walter Davis. Hordges stepped in front of Davis in a two-on-one break and knocked him down and referee Jim Capers ruled it was intentional. Davis converted both free throws to start the Suns on a run of 10 unanswered points and the Nuggets managed only five points the rest of the third period.

Alex English paced Denver with 21 and David Thompson added 18.

Mychal Thompson and Calvin Natt led eight Portland players in double figures as the Blazers shot a sizzling 57 per cent on 52 of 91 from the field. However, Portland needed a 9-0 spurt in the third period to come from behind.

Thompson, with 22 points, and Natt, with 21 points and 10 rebounds, gave the Blazers, 3-3, an inside game that overwhelmed the expansion Mavericks, 2-6.

Reserve Bill Robinson, who wound up with 10 points, sparked a second-period 20-8 burst that put Cleveland on top to stay and Randy Smith scored a game-high 31 points — 23 in the second half — in the victory over New Jersey.

The Nets, 5-4, have lost three of four games at home this season. The Cavaliers are now 3-0 after recording their first road victory.

Phil Smith, Swen Nater, Freeman Williams and rookie forward Michael Brooks each scored 20 points or more to pace the Clippers.

Utah pulled to within 97-96 with three minutes remaining, but Nater and Williams each sank foul shots to boost the Clippers' lead to 99-96.

Cosmos tie Zamalek in Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — The New York Cosmos soccer team from the North American Soccer League tied the Egyptian Zamalek squad 0-0 draw here Friday in a friendly match which was marked by several fistfights.

The Cosmos' Seninho was sent off the field in the first half while Sami Mansour (Zamalek) and Reisberg (Cosmos) got the ax in the second.

The Cosmos' debut on the African continent was marred Tuesday as they lost to Ahly, the Egyptian champion team, 3-2.

Mostafa Abdo opened the scoring for Ahly in the 10th minute, his teammate Taher Al-Sheikh added another tally five minutes later to put the Egyptians ahead 2-0.

But after their initial sparkling performance, the Egyptians slowed down, and Cosmos forward Seninho put the American NASL champions on the scoreboard in the

23rd minute after a dazzling 70-meter solo charge to bring the ball up the field.

Ramadan Al-Sayed put the game out of reach for the Cosmos with a score in the 59th minute. Giorgio Chinaglia's goal in the 80th minute was not enough to keep the Cosmos in the game.

"I think we underestimated the Egyptian team," said Cosmos coach Hennes Weisweiler after the game. "We will do better on Friday because now we know them better."

The Cosmos came to Egypt halfway through a 12-game overseas schedule with a 3-3-1 record.

Franz Bechenbauer of Germany the Cosmos ace turned in a lackluster performance, even though the Egyptian players appeared in awe of him and gave him wide berth.

Police estimated about 60,000 people filled the 120,000-seat Cairo stadium for the game and an estimated 12 million watched on TV.

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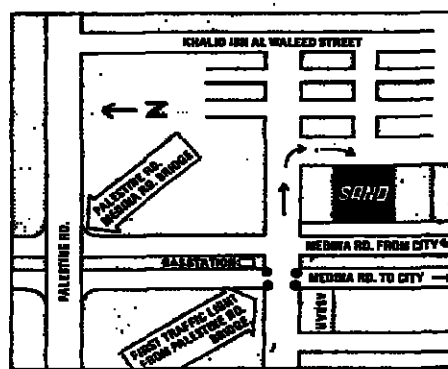
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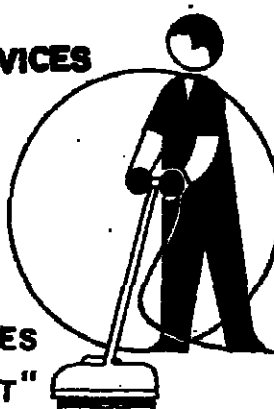


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International

الأحد ١٧ ذي الحجة ١٤٠٠ هـ

'We just cool it'

Foreigners tread lightly during U.S. race

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (LAT) — When the American presidency is up for grabs every fourth November, prudent foreign governments try to avoid offending either side. The often irresistible tendency is to do nothing.

The U.S. electoral process, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is reported to have complained, is the world's greatest contributor to governmental inefficiency. The English tea break not excluded. European diplomats agree that election time produces an excess of caution. "Mostly, we just cool it," one said.

"Most countries assume that on any controversial issue, the United States is incapable of coming to a decision (during an election year) unless events force it to," said Charles William Maynes, editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine. "Most allied nations, particularly if they favor the incumbent administration, will cooperate to prevent the United States from being faced with a decision."

Occasionally, however, nations do take actions that appear to be attempts to influence the outcome of the U.S. election. For the most part, these are nations that have little influence with the American electorate.

For instance, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, a former guerrilla leader who is something of a newcomer to the subtleties of American politics, said last August, with President Jimmy Carter at his side, "The administration we have for the people of the United States and for you personally, Mr. President, leads me to wish you well in the race you are running."

Mugabe wants foreign aid from the United States. He may very well believe that his best chance of getting it rests with a renewed Carter administration because several of Republican Ronald Reagan's foreign policy advisers were emotionally committed to the former regime in Salisbury when the country was known as Rhodesia.

Far more significant but also more



President Carter

ambiguous was the recent order by President Fidel Castro of Cuba to release from Cuban jails the last 38 American citizens incarcerated on the island, and his decision last month to send back two Cuban hijackers of U.S. airlines.

In announcing the release of the jailed Americans, the Cubans insisted it was not intended to boost Carter in his race against Reagan. But Castro, who recently was quoted as comparing Reagan with Adolf Hitler, certainly knew there was an election going on in the United States before he decided to make an apparent good-will gesture toward Washington.

Regardless of the motives of Mugabe and Castro, there is little to be gained by Carter in obtaining the endorsement of either. On the contrary, the support of Castro could be the kiss of death in Florida and perhaps in other states. Castro surely knows that, so perhaps the prisoner release should not be classed as an attempt to influence the U.S. election after all.

Foreign policy experts say it is extremely difficult to differentiate between election-influenced maneuvers and activities that a foreign government would have taken in a non-election year. No government will admit anything that could be construed as interference in the political process of another nation, and it is



Ronald Reagan

almost impossible to be sure what a government would have done if it had not down what it did.

During the primary campaign of 1976, Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos was on his best behavior, avoiding any sort of action that might upset Americans. By appearing to be a sudden convert to moderation, Torrijos may have undercut Reagan's attempt to use the Panama Canal issue in his race for the Republican nomination with President Gerald Ford. But a more likely motivation for Torrijos' actions was simply that the U.S. Senate was debating ratification of the treaty that gave Panama eventual sovereignty over the canal, a treaty the Panamanian leader wanted.

It is certainly clear, however that major nations, especially those allied with the United States, generally try to remain — or appear — neutral.

"The main problem with being a U.S. ally during an election year is that you are frustrated because the United States is very rarely going to do anything," said Michael Leeden of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "Nally can afford to have bad relations with the United States, that creates problems they do not want. They would rather have good relations with a

president that is (their) second choice than to take a chance on trying to get their first choice president. In practice, they almost always end up supporting the incumbent, at least tacitly."

In 1976, most allied nations supported Ford against Carter, although they tried not to do anything at which Carter might take offense. This year, Carter seems to be getting that sort of support while the governments try not to alienate Reagan.

The one government that has not been reluctant to alienate Reagan is Communist China. When the Republican candidate suggested that he would upgrade U.S. relations with the Republic of China, the Peking regime reacted bitterly, publicly humiliating George Bush, Reagan's running mate, during what had been billed a goodwill trip to China by the former U.S. representative to Peking. But even this incident is ambiguous.

Robert Osgood, the Christian A. Herter professor of foreign policy at Johns Hopkins University's Washington campus, said that after its initial outburst at Reagan's comments about Taiwan, the Chinese leadership "quickly adopted a strictly neutral position" concerning the election itself.

Even more than the Chinese, the Soviet Union must think twice before appearing to take sides in the U.S. election. In all probability, the endorsement of the Soviets would be as welcome to either candidate as the arrival of another albatross would have been to the ancient mariner.

"The Russians are in a real dilemma," Maynes said. "They don't like Carter. They think he has mishandled Soviet-American relations. Privately they have been telling some Americans in Moscow that Reagan wouldn't be so bad. On the other hand, they have to be very worried about what a Reagan presidency would do to SALT (the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty). They may see some advantages to Reagan if he messes up the U.S.-China relationship."

Assistant of Kosygin steps down

(See related stories page 4.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (R) — Changes in the Soviet government following the retirement of Premier Alexei Kosygin continued Saturday, with the announcement that one of his longest-serving deputies had been replaced. Tass news agency reported that Mikhail Leschko, 71, a deputy prime minister since 1962, had been released from his duties to retire on pension.

Nikolai Talyzin, minister of communications since 1975, was appointed to take his place as one of the 12 deputies to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, who replaced the ailing Kosygin two days ago. It was not clear why the government change was: only announced Saturday, rather than at the session of the Supreme Soviet on Thursday when Tikhonov took over.

Leschko was one of three deputy prime ministers who had served since 1962 without interruption. For much of this period he was in charge of economic relations with the rest of the Soviet bloc.

Little information was immediately available about Talyzin, except that his career has involved some foreign experience. He attracted attention last December when he was the last senior Soviet official known to have met Afghan President Hafizullah Amin in Kabul, only about two days before the Kremlin-backed coup in which he was ousted and killed.

Poland alters union charter to favor party

WARSAW, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — A Warsaw court has registered Poland's Solidarity trade union but decided unilaterally to rewrite the union's statutes to include a clause acknowledging Communist Party supremacy.

The decision by the court to insert the clause in a revised statute appeared to contradict an agreement with Solidarity and threw open again the whole question of registration. Solidarity had agreed to append this and other clauses to its statutes.

Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak announced Solidarity's registration and then called a recess to quiet a wildly cheering court.

After the recess he read through the amendments to the statutes and included in them the key clause which has been the point of contention ever since Solidarity applied for registration a month ago. Solidarity officials said they were shocked by the judge's move.

The independent KMZ union in Gdansk Saturday questioned the authorities' good faith over accepting the principle of free trade unions after the court action.

A union statement said that this initiative "points towards a conflict between the party and the mass of union members," adding that it could not "help to strengthen the party's already shaken authority in society."

The presidium of the Gdansk union said that this "Arbitrary move" proves that "the agreement by the authorities for the creation of independent unions was merely a tactical maneuver on their part and that they intend to make the unions submit to authority as soon as possible."

Soviet copters attack refugees in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 25 (AP) — Six helicopter gunships crossed over from Afghanistan Friday and attacked an Afghan refugee camp 16 kilometers inside Pakistani territory, a government spokesman said.

The gunships "strafed the camp for some time," but it was not yet certain whether any refugees were killed or wounded, he said. An unconfirmed report said earlier that there had been casualties.

It was the third helicopter attack in the past month, but the only one on a refugee camp and the first penetrating more than a thousand meters from the Afghan border.

The spokesman, who declined to be identified, quoted a defense ministry report as saying the camp was located between the towns of Miranshah and Dattakhel.

Information reaching Islamabad did not disclose whether the aircraft, believed to be Soviet-built Mi-24 helicopters, carried Afghan or Soviet markings. However, intelligence sources here say most, if not all, gunships in Afghanistan are piloted by Soviets in combat.

The spokesman said the camp was strafed at 1545 local time, the third helicopter attack in the last month. The first incident, on Sept. 26, left dead an officer and an enlisted man of a Pakistani paramilitary force who were manning a small border post. The second, also on a border post three days later, caused no casualties.

Although Friday's attack was the first helicopter strafing of a refugee camp, Pakistani officials reported several refugees had been injured last June near Chitral, northern Pakistan, by shelling from Afghan positions.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Early this summer, an Arab family here on a visit decided to deposit their child in a summer school in the west of England. Since I was a close friend of the family, they asked me to act as guardian for the child while they continued their tour of Europe. All went well, and the child came back in due course, full of enthusiasm for the school. There had been swimming and horse-riding, there had been all sorts of games and amusements. The kid was pleased and so was the family, who collected him and went back home.

And it was at this point that my troubles with the school started. They sent me a small parcel — me being the guardian. It contained a pair of frayed socks, and the sum of ten pounds sterling. The socks and the money, the accompanying letter said, were left behind. Would I please acknowledge their receipt and pay the school the expense of posting them, they pointed out, came to sixty four pence only.

Since the sum wasn't worth writing a check for, and since I had no time to go to a post office for a postal money order, I decided to send a pound note, with a letter thanking the school for its trouble. Duty was done, I thought. The balance they could do with what they liked.

But that was not the school's idea. Promptly a small — very small — postal parcel arrived, containing the balance in silver and copper coin: thirty six pence exactly. The covering note thanked me politely for sending the money, informed that the balance was herewith enclosed, and — here I almost fell from chair — demanded that forward the postal rate for the parcel.

This, I thought gloomily, could take all winter. Since there was no question of sending a pound note once more, I sent the exact amount in coins, wrapped in a large sheet of paper. This, however, soon came back, with a note from the post office this time, saying that it was against regulations to send metal coin through the post, and that I had to buy a postal order for the amount.

There was no way around this. So I waited till Saturday, my only day off in the week, and then presented myself at the local post office for the postal order. But no go. The place was crowded. I waited in the line all morning, then had to return home with mission still unaccomplished. The local office closes early, and anyway I was starving.

I thought the only way of repaying the debt was by driving the two hundred or so miles to the blessed school and there give them their money. I mentioned this my family, and my daughter was overjoyed. "Oh, that great place!" she said. "Can I please enroll in there next summer?"

"No way," I said. "If it took all this trouble to pay them their few pence worth of postage stamps, payment of the full amount for the course is certain to need the intervention of the Bank of England and then perhaps the International Monetary Fund."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad



Babarak Karmal

Karmal to undergo checkup in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal on Friday completed an official visit to the Soviet Union but will stay on "several days for a brief rest and treatment," the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Afghan officials said Karmal would undergo a medical examination but insisted he is in "perfect condition." They said he would spend three days at a clinic near Moscow, then return to the Afghan capital of Kabul. Other Afghan officials who accompanied Karmal here left for home on Friday, Tass said.

After conferring with Soviet leaders in Moscow last week, Karmal and his party visited Soviet Georgia and then Leningrad before returning to Moscow, their point of departure. Soviet leaders promised Karmal continued support, and gave him an elaborate sendoff from Moscow early in the week.

5 S. Koreans sentenced to die; said riot leaders

SEOUL, Oct. 25 (AFP) — A South Korean military tribunal Saturday condemned to death five leaders of the anti-government rioting in Kwangju last May. Seven others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Korean press reports from the southwestern provincial capital said that the 37-year-old dissident student, Chung Dong-Nyun, was among those receiving the death penalty for leading the riot which resulted in at least 189 deaths.

Opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung, who was condemned to death by a court martial and whose appeal is now being heard before a military court here, was alleged to have given \$8,000 to Chung to start the anti-government riot in Kwangju. Attorney Hong Nam-Soon, said to be Kim's close political associate, was among those sentenced to life imprisonment.

A total of 163 other people drew prison terms ranging from 20 to five years. Among them was Catholic priest Kim Song-yong given 15 years for inciting students to riot. Eighty others on trial for participating in the riot were exonerated under the measure of leniency.

The trial of the Kwangju rioters was kept secret until Saturday.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae-Jung's sedition appeal case entered its second day here, and three of his co-defendants were heard. Ex-deputy Ye Chun-Ho, Professor Lee Moon-Yong and dissident poet Koh Eun all denied plotting any rebellion against the government as charged by the prosecution.

British jails overflow

LONDON, Oct. 25 (R) — Britain's prison service is in a state of crisis with police station cells across the country approaching bursting point with new prisoners locked out of jails by disgruntled warders. The government was said by informed sources Saturday to be considering using military bases as jails guarded by troops.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw was expected to announce emergency measures in Parliament on Monday. He refused to rule out the use of soldiers.

The crisis has been created by 21,000 prison officers guarding the country's 45,000 convicts in 139 jails. They began an increasingly bitter dispute with the government by launching a work go-slow three weeks ago in support of a claim for meal break payments which Whitelaw says the country's hard-pressed economy cannot afford.

Locking their jail doors against any new admissions, the warders forced the Home Office to send newly-convicted prisoners, and those on remand, from the courts to cells in police stations normally used for short-term and transit accommodation.

About 3,500 prisoners are now being held in police station cells capable of holding a maximum of 5,000.



VALLEY CHANNEL: An aerial photograph shows a man-made channel built through a valley in the Swiss Alps to funnel melted snow into Lake Urnersee. The channel keeps the surrounding farmlands free of spring floods.

Honda may abandon plans to build U.S. plant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Honda Motor Co. Ltd. of Japan has warned that it may not build its planned \$200 million automobile assembly plant in Ohio if the U.S. government imposes quotas or tariffs to keep out imported cars.

Honda's warning was made in documents filed this week with the International Trade Commission, which will decide next month whether to grant the United Auto Workers and Ford Motor Co.'s requests for relief from auto imports during the next five years.

The UAW and Ford contend imports have flooded the U.S. auto markets and caused the current financial and employment problems in the industry. The relief is necessary to give the U.S. auto industry time and money to produce its own small cars to compete with imports, they say.

Opponents of the relief measures have said import restraints would result in higher domestic and imported car prices and

wouldn't necessarily make Detroit more prosperous. Ford and the UAW have argued that such relief wouldn't be necessary if the importers, particularly the Japanese, voluntarily restrained the numbers of cars they sell here, or built plants here that would put laid-off auto employees to work. But Honda said such restraint may drive them away.

The plant, to be located in Marysville, Ohio, would produce 120,000 vehicles a year, a "significant portion" of Honda's U.S. sales, the company said. Last year 353,291 Hondas were sold in the United States, compared with 507,816 Toyotas and 472,252 Datsuns.

Honda said that import restraints would reduce its network of dealers around the country, which would mean that when production at the Ohio plant is started in late 1982, enough dealers would be available to sell the cars.

U.S. merchant tied by Marcos to bomb blasts

MANILA, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos said Saturday his government is sifting the evidence it will present to the United States allegedly linking an American businessman and U.S.-based Filipino dissidents to bombings in Manila.

In a taped interview with reporters, Marcos accused California businessman Steve Psinakis and Filipino exiles Eugenio Lopez Jr. and Raul Daza of exporting explosive devices and urban guerrillas to the Philippines "to sow terrorism."

Earlier the government accused opposition leader Benigno Aquino, who lives in Boston, of ordering the bombings, but Marcos did not mention his name in the interview.

An American woman has been killed and about 70 injured in a spate of bombings in Manila and two cities since August. The most dramatic occurred last Sunday when a bomb exploded in Marcos' presence at the conference of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), wounding 18 persons.

Police have launched a hunt for a male, mustachioed "Caucasian" believed to have planted Sunday's bomb, while Marcos has ordered the arrest of 30 persons, including Aquino, Lopez, Daza and Psinakis for alleged links to the guerrillas.

Lopez is a former Manila newspaper publisher claimed by the government to have been involved in several alleged assassination attempts against Marcos before Marcos proclaimed martial law in 1972. Jailed under martial law, Lopez escaped from prison and sought asylum in the United States some three years ago.

Psinakis is Lopez's brother-in-law, while Daza is a former congressman also believed to be residing in California.

Asked by reporters if the government has submitted its evidence to American authorities, Marcos said, "We are organizing some of it. (U.S.) customs men have come here already and they have seen the evidence. They are sending another customs group."

Referring to the U.S.-based dissidents, Marcos said, "These men who are enjoying sanctuary in the United States are violating their own laws. They are dealing in explosives and in firearms... they are conspiring against a friendly state. They are training men in guerrilla warfare terrorism."

The government recently asked for U.S. assistance in curbing the activities of the dissidents. U.S. officials said they were waiting for Manila to come up with evidence to support its claim.

So far, the government has arrested two persons allegedly connected with the bombings. The men are identified as former Senator Jovito Salonga, who has denied any links to terrorists, and Philippine-born American Victor Lovely Jr.